The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,867.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
including postage ..... „ 72 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
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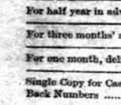
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 11th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. POONAH, (2,102 tons, and 520 H. P.), Capt. A. M. Lockie, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
4th February 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,600 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 16th February, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Colombo and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
2nd February 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

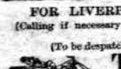
THE new Screw Steamer WELLESLEY, 1,134 Tons, and 90 H.P., Captain Robert Peters, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

For further particulars apply to
BLAY & MACKINTOSH,
Elphinstone Circle, or to Captain Peters on board.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Calling if necessary at Falmouth or Plymouth to land Passengers.)

(To be dispatched hence about 15th proximo.)



THE A 1 Screw Steam Ship ANNIE, 422 tons, 300 nominal Horse Power, well-known and favourably effective, F. Dasson, Commander.

This fine steamer, which was launched in the beginning of last year, has lately been engaged in conveyance of the Royal Mails from Hull to Sweden under a Contract speed of twelve knots an hour, and what it is intended will be maintained on the present voyage.

The first-class Cabins are amidships, and arranged so as to ensure the greatest freedom from the motion of the vessel and the best ventilation possible. There is accommodation, of a very superior description, for 42 first and 26 second class Passengers, a plan of which can be inspected at our office. The services of a Surgeon and Stewardess are engaged.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE:

1st Class to Suez £30
Ditto Liverpool £50
2nd Class £30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board. Further particulars may be learned on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 20th, of each month, on the 1st

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz:—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£7	Including Wines at Table. Without Food.
Suez	36	23	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	45	30	12	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, these Company run Mail steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship ARABIA, 2,500 tons burden, Captain Cracco, will be despatched from Bombay on the 1st of MARCH 1871; but will be preceded by the Steam-ship INDIA, 2,500 tons burden, Captain Dourio, expected to arrive on or about the 16th February. The exact date of her departure will be fixed and published on her arrival.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 26th January 1871.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail about 15th proximo.)

MESSRS GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship MALABAR, 1,319 tons, Captain Charles Douglas, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above. For Freight and Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January 1871.

NOTICE.—The s. s. "ORLANDO" will leave on 13th instant. Passengers should embark in the morning, and send their HEAVY BAGGAGE on board by noon the previous day.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th February 1871.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers:—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 3rd and 17th February, and 3rd and 17th March 1871.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 10th and 24th February, and 10th and 24th March 1871.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 3rd and 17th February, and 3rd, 17th, and 31st March 1871.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 3rd February and 3rd and 31st March 1871.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 3rd March, and 14th April 1871.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopalpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Columbo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakel, (and, westher permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 7th and 21st February, and 7th and 21st March 1871.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 14th and 28th February, and 14th and 28th March 1871.

For KURRACHEE, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th February, and 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th March 1871.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busserah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 6th and 20th February, and 6th and 20th March 1871.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 20th February, and 25th March 1871.

Managing Agents ..... Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Bombay ..... Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
„ Madras ..... Messrs. BINNY & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35. } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. }
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £55; 2nd class £34. }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,500, Captain Cousin, will be despatched to Liverpool on SATURDAY, 11th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE.

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE
ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI ... Rs. 140	Rs. 100	To ROME ... Rs. 153	Rs. 109-8
„ VENICE ... Rs. 158	Rs. 108	„ MUNICH. Rs. 208	Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1871.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ ditto Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 ditto Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ditto Fine Cotton Socks.	2 Hand Portmanteas.
1 ditto Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ ditto Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ditto Colored Handkerchiefs	1 Travelling Hat.
1 ditto White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,

No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE OF BOOKS BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
By Order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY next, the 11th instant, after 2 o'clock P.M., at his House in Meadow Street, a collection of Books, amongst which are Richardson's English Dictionary, Shakespeare's Grammar, Bopp's Grammar, Sanskrit Grammar, Cricks Shakespeare's Botany Geography, Mathematical Books, Goldsmith's Works, Historical Works, Gibson's Home, Ciceronies Plantus, Horati Opera, Latin, French, German and Greek Books and several other Works, the property of the Estate of the late J. F. Hughlings, Esq., deceased.

Also,

A few Articles belonging to a Gentleman consisting of a set of Mahogany Dining Table in 3 pieces, Couches, Screens, Chest of Drawer, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c., &c.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 9th February 1871.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF COMRAWUTTEE AKOTE COTTON.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, on Cotton Green, Colaba, in the Depot of Messrs. Herjee Nagoojee Co., by order of Messrs. [illegible] about 400 Bales of

50 Candies Comrawuttee Akote Cotton, surveyed by Messrs. Burjorjee Bustomjee and Moodie Household.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture in the Bungalow No. 65, at Dadur, adjoining that of Mr. Mahomed Ali, Timber Merchant.

On SATURDAY, the 11th February, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Mortgagee, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, comprising Carved Blackwood Sofas lined with silk damask, drawing-room Chairs with and without arms, Consoles, Pier, Circular, Dining, Writing, Washing, and Dressing Tables, Teapoy, Cloth Presses with glass, plain and carved Doors, Chests of Drawers, a Forepost Bedstead complete, Cane Cots, Book Cases, Hatstands, Sideboard, verandah Couches, Screens, Dressing Glasses, Rocking Horse, Railway Wrappers, Cashboxes, English Writing-desks, Table Cloths and Covers, Portmanteaus, Leather and Carpet Bags, Velvet Carpets, Bath-room Furniture, Table and Hanging Argand Lamps, Globe Lamps, Carpets, plated Tea Set, Ice Pitcher, Centre Piece, Egg, Pickle, and Cruet Frames, Glassware, &c., &c.

N.B.—The property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

Notice is hereby given that (unless previously sold by private contract) a sale by public auction will take place on the dates hereafter named by order of the mortgagee of the undermentioned properties in seven lots.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at No. 50, Parsee Bazar Street in the Fort of Bombay.

The sale will be conducted by Messrs. Crawford and Co.

HEARN CLEVELAND and PEILE.

Bombay, 30th January 1871.

On THURSDAY the 16th instant, at 4 P.M. on their respective premises, Lot Nos. 1 and 2.

Firstly.—All that piece of ground situate in Borah Musjid Street, in the sub-district of Fort, within the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 123 6-9th square yards or thereabout with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house thereon, being No. 3 Borah Musjid Street, and bounded on the east by the house now or formerly of Hormasjee Mestree, on the west by a public passage called Golla Lane, on the north partly by the house now or late of Sorabjee Cawasjee Mistree and partly by the house of Munchujee Cursetjee, and on the south by the said Borah Musjid Street, and which said premises were formerly in the possession of Jamsetjee Cursetjee Buttewalla and others, and are now in the possession of the said Dinshaw Monockjee and his tenants.

Secondly.—All that piece of land in Golla Lane, also in the sub-district of Fort in the City of Bombay with the messuage, tenement or dwelling House No. 4 thereon erected, bounded on the east by Golla Lane aforesaid, on the west by House of Dinshaw Sorabjee Payuck, and which said House was formerly in the possession of the Jamsetjee Cursetjee Buttewalla and others, and is now in the possession of the said Dinshaw Manockjee and his tenants.

Thirdly.—On SATURDAY the 18th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises all that piece of land or Fazendaree tenure of which Junardhun Ballajee is the Fazendar situate at Small Colaba at Colaba cross passage or Hunatwady Lane in the sub-district of Colaba with the messuage No. 63 thereon, erected, containing 18 feet in front and 18 feet and 3 inches in rear extending back 30 feet or thereabouts, bounded on the north by Colaba cross passage or Hunatwady Lane aforesaid, on the south by the property of Suggoo Kadum and a sweeper's passage, on the west by Nos. [illegible] sweeper's passage and the property of Moorjee Muthoora and on the east by a sweeper's passage and the property of Runchor Megjee, the whole containing by admeasurement 1049-4th square yards or thereabout, and which said premises were formerly in the possession of the said Jamsetjee Cursetjee Buttewalla and others and are now in the possession of the above named Dinshaw Manockjee and his tenants.

Fourthly.—On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, all that piece of vacant land or ground near the Bheudi Bazar in the Fort and sub-district of Dhobeeshwur in the Town of Bombay, bounded on the east by a foot-path and the said Parell Road, on the west by a Parsee Burying Ground, on the north by the property of Goorjee Dagsagur Khimjee, and on the south by the property of Pestonjee Pallonjee, containing by admeasurement 149 4-9th square yards or thereabout, and which said premises were formerly in the possession of the said Jamsetjee Buttewalla and others and are now in the possession of the said Dinshaw Manockjee.

Fifthly.—On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises all that piece of land or ground situate on Mody Street in the sub-district of Fort in the Town of Bombay with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house No. 87 thereon erected, bounded on the east by Mody Street aforesaid, on the west by a sweeper's passage and the property of Motheeshaw, on the north by the property of Framjee Bomanjee, and on the south by the property of Cooverjee Hormasjee Bhabha and which said premises were formerly in the possession of the said Jamsetjee Cursetjee Buttewalla and others and are now in the possession of the said Dinshaw Manockjee and his tenants.

Sixthly.—On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, all that piece of land situate on Parell Road in the sub-district of Dhobeeshwur in the Town of Bombay with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house Nos. 89 and 90 thereon erected, bounded on the east by Parell Road aforesaid, on the west by a sweeper's passage and the property of the Pinjrapore, on the north by the property of the Pinjrapore, and on the south by the property of the Pinjrapore, containing by admeasurement 669 5-9th square yards or thereabouts, and which said premises were formerly in the possession of the said Jamsetjee Cursetjee Buttewalla and others and are now in the possession of the said Dinshaw Manockjee and his tenants.

And Seventhly.—On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground belonging to Dadyset's Autushberam or Fire Temple of which said Fazundary land one Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady now is or lately was the manager together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house built or standing thereon, situate in the Island of Bombay, in a certain street called the Dadyset's Autushberam Street, or otherwise called Agiary Lane being in the sub-district of Dhobeeshwur) on the south side of the public road, and which said messuage, tenements or dwelling-house is now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 103 and which said piece of land or ground is registered in the Books of the Fazendar in the name of the said Dinshaw Manockjee under No. 10, and contains by admeasurement 1,000 square feet, be the same little more or less and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the house of Shaykshaw Rustomjee, on the west by the house of Dhalumay Horsejee Callianwalla, on the north by the public road or street, and on the south by other land belonging to the said Dadyset's Autushberam with houses built thereon, and occupied by the Parsee people, and which said premises have been so granted were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Dinshaw Manockjee.

Bombay, 9th February, CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, and of the VICTORIA PATENT BRICK COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD on THURSDAY, the 16th February 1871, at 2 P.M., at the Company's Office, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Accounts of the Liquidators, made up to 31st January 1871.

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMAJEE,
NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER WADIA,
MERWANJEE BOMANJEE ENGINEER,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 4th February 1871.

FOR SALE, a thorough trained RETRIEVER DOG, and a perfectly white BRAZILIAN TOY TERRIER. Apply at the Office of Messrs. BUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship THE TWEED, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS for their respective Goods without delay; failing which all packages, so soon as ready, will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain STUART will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th February 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Captain DIXON, Master of the Ship NAPOLEON III., having been required by the Owners to give up his Command, and having refused to do so, neither the said Ship nor her Owners will be liable for any Stores supplied or work done for the said Ship upon the order of the said Captain Dixon, nor for any Credit given to him after THIS DATE. All Communications for the Owners of the said Ship Napoleon III. to be made to the undersigned.

HENRY CLIFTON CLEAVER,
Master Ship Forfarshire.

8th February 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer of Poona and Kirkee, up to the 20th instant, for the construction of an IRON WATER TANK for the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Kirkee, 47 feet by 32 feet, and 3 feet high.

Particulars may be learnt on application at the Executive Engineer's Office at Poona.

G. J. MELLIS, Major,
Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.

Poona, 7th February 1871.

NOTICE.—SALE of LANDED PROPERTY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of February, at 4 o'clock P.M., by order of the Mortgagees, the following PROPERTY in two Lots, subject to conditions of sale which will be read at the place of Auction.

Lot 1.

All that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house formerly a bakery, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in Trinity Street, on the west side thereof, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, measuring 34 feet in breadth and 33 feet in length, bounded on the east partly by stables belonging to Dady Sorabjee Suntook and partly by a public passage, on the west by a public passage, on the south by property of Dady Sorabjee Suntook, and on the north by Lot 2.

Lot 2.

All that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Trinity Street, on the west side thereof, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, measuring 46 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth, bounded on the east partly by the stables of the said Dady Sorabjee Suntook and partly by a public passage, on the west by a public passage, on the south by the messuage or tenement last described, and on the north by the property of Eduljee Shapoorjee.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned. —Dated this 8th day of February 1871.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, and I'ISHOP,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees.

GODOWN TO LET.—A large dry GODOWN to LET in Hummum Street. Rent Rs. 75 per month.

SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICES.

VICTORIA THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

SYLVESTER BLEEKER, Manager.

POSITIVELY NINE DAYS ONLY.
Four of the smallest Human Beings of mature age in the World. Perfect Ladies and Gentlemen in Miniature.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE,
(Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stratton.)
COM. NUTT AND MISS MINNIE WARREN,
In their beautiful Performances consisting of
SONGS, DUETS,
COMIC ACTS, BURLESQUES, AND LAUGHABLE ECCENTRICITIES.

COMMENCING
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 9TH FEB.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3 | Pit ..... „ 1
Stalls ..... „ 2 |

Children under 10 with Parents Re. 1.

Doors open at 8; Performance to commence at 9 sharp.
All Tickets to be had at the Theatre at 8 P.M.
Books, Lockets, and Photographs of the Troupe with fac simile of their Autographs on the lock for sale at each Performance. NED DAVIS, Agent.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

GRAND MASONIC NIGHT.

Under the distinguished Patronage of
The District Grand Master, the Hon'ble J. GIBBS,
The Provincial Grand Master, H. MORLAND, Esq.,
and the MASTERS, WARDENS, and BRETHREN of all Masonic Lodges working in English.

MRS. H. RICHARDSON respectfully announces to her Friends and the Public that, being reluctantly compelled through failing health to relinquish the Stage for a time, she will make her

FAREWELL APPEARANCE
THIS SEASON ON
SATURDAY NEXT, THE 11TH FEB.,
AS
"JOSEPHINE,"
IN THE
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,

Assisted by several distinguished Amateurs and the splendid Band of the 49th Regiment, (by the kind permission of Major Corban and the Officers of the Regiment.)

Mrs. Richardson will present to each purchaser of a Dress Circle or Stall Ticket a beautifully-executed Photograph, by Lindley and Warren, as a memento of the above event.

Box Plan now open at SOUNDY's.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING STORES AND MATERIALS.

TENDERS for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the COMPANY from SHIPS in BOMBAY HARBOUR for a period of ONE YEAR, dating from the 19th April next, will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th February.

All Tenders should be sealed and properly endorsed on the Envelope.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the above Association to send in statements of such claims in writing to Mr. S. P. FRAMJEE, the Liquidator of the above Association, at his Office in No. 6, Hornby Row, Bombay, on or before 28th instant. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Solicitors for the Liquidator, at their Office in Apollo Street, within three months from the date hereof, after which time the Liquidator will proceed to take the necessary steps for the dissolution of the Company, which are prescribed by Section XCV. of Act No. of 1857, within which all persons having any claims against the Company are hereby required to send in such claims as may be outstanding and of which no such statement shall have been sent in.

ACLAND, PRENTIS and BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Liquidator of the Oriental Ship Owning Association, Limited.

Bombay, January 1871.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES; Bond or deliver Goods on Bunders, or clear from Custom House and deliver at Warehouses, Likewise Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Rustomjee Hackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the scheme into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT, PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

BYCULLA STUDIO.—The above STUDIO has been RE-OPENED THIS DAY.

W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1, Love Lane, 19th November 1870.

NOTICES.

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY,

Conduct a GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS in all its DEPARTMENTS.

Orders for Ordnanstores, Machinery, Contractors' Tools, &c., promptly executed.

Goods shipped or landed and forwarded to any Part of India.

Passages and Goods booked by any Steamer, and all information regarding the same forwarded on application.

Bombay, 1st February 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TAPTEE NEW VIADUCT.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Agent to the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, for the ERECTION of the TAPTEE NEW VIADUCT, near Bhosawul, up to noon of the 21st February 1871.

Drawings can be inspected, and printed Specification and Form of Tender obtained, at the Chief Engineer's Office, Fort, Bombay, on payment of the sum of Ten Rupees.

HENRY P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Bombay, 6th February 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 822 of 1868.

GUNESHAMDAS JAYNARAYEN, Hindoo, Merchant, residing in Malbourne, trading in Bombay under the Name, Style, and Firm of TARBACHUND SITTARAM by means of his Moonim, MOHUNRAM GANIRAM, having a place of business in a House No. 298, near Moonadavee, out-side the Fort of Bombay, ... Plaintiff,

versus

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, of Bombay, Parsee, Merchant, residing at Gowalia Tank, out-side the Fort; DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, of Bombay, Parsee, Merchant, residing at Parel; RUSTOMJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA, of Bombay, Parsee, Merchant, residing at Khetwady; COWASJEE PESTONJEE GORA, Parsee, Merchant, residing in Calcutta; JURBAI, the Widow and Executrix of Jamsetjee Rustomjee Eranee, late of Bombay, deceased, Parsee, residing in Ghunduwady, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the First day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-nine, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the First day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Guneshamdas Jaynarayen, Pestonjee Framjee Cama, Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Cowasjee Pestonjee Gora, and Jurbai, widow of Jamsetjee Rustomjee Eranee, deceased, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses, and offices built and standing thereon, with the appurtenances situated on the west side of Mainu Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and containing by admeasurement eight hundred and ninety-six and two-ninths square yards, be the same a little more or less, together with the house and erections standing thereon with their appurtenances, situate on the east side of Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 20, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on the north by the property of the late Cowasjee Manockjee Ashburner, on the south by the property of Yacoob Simmah, on the east by the property of the late Cowasjee Manockjee Ashburner, and on the west by the said Apollo Street, and which said premises have for some years past been, and now are occupied by Messrs. Lyon Brothers and Co.

Lot No. 3

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Bapoojee Dinshaw and Dinbai his wife, Manockjee Sorabjee Burjorjee Sorabjee, and Cursetjee Cowasjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement nine hundred and sixty-five square yards, be the same a little more or less, together with the house and erections standing thereon, with their appurtenances, situate on the west side of Mainu Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 20, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on the north by the property of the late Cowasjee Manockjee Ashburner, on the south by the property of Hormusjee Bomanjee Belsar and a well belonging half to such property and half to the property now offered for sale, partly by a sweeper's passage dividing the property now offered for sale from two properties belonging respectively to Purshotum Janardhunjee and Pandurung Casinath, and which sweeper's passage is used in common by such two properties respectively and the property now offered for sale, on or towards the east by the same Girgaum road, and on or towards the west partly by the property of Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jadabhoy Cama, partly by the property of Crushnajee Damajee Sett, partly by the property of Thackee, wife of Rowjee Sundawajee, partly by the property of Hurry Crushnajee Bhundaree, and partly by the property of Row Vana Morobs, and which land, messuages, and premises are now and have been for some years past in the occupation of Jurbai, widow and executrix of the said Jamsetjee Rustomjee, deceased, and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. DALLAS and LYNCH, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, 3, Church Street, within the Fort, and at the office of Mr. SHAPURJEE PAYMASTER, Attorney for the abovenamed Defendant, Jurbai, widow, No. 31, Meadow Street.—Dated this 28th day of January 1871.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1048 of 1868.

BAPOOJEE DINSHAW, Parsee, residing in Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and DINBAI his Wife ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MANOCKJEE SORABJEE and BURJORJEE SORABJEE, respectively, Parsees, residing at Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, C

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET weak. Many sellers for Spinning shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p.			
120,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	96
22,000	1,000	all	3 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	502 ex div
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Exs. Issue	102½ ex div
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of E. I. & China	240
6,000	270	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
18,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

CALCUTTA.—4TH FEBRUARY, 1871.

THE following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents at Rs. 97-12, or 2-4 discount.

5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs. 103-8.

5 per cents, at Rs. 113-10 and 113-12.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures of 1870, at Rs. 109-4.

In shares—

Brunton Patent Press Co.'s shares at Rs. 173.

East Indian Railway Stock at Rs. 249 per £20.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s shares at Rs. 320.

Tirhoot Indigo Co. shares, at Rs. 40.

Dehing Tea Co.'s shares at Rs. 70 discount, or Rs. 15 per share.

New National Tea Co.'s shares, at Rs. 75.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 8.

Hopkinson, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Miller, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Khandwa, (C. P.)

Park, Major, 23rd N. I., on leave, from Poona.

Robinson, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Kamptee.

Stevenson, Lieutenant, 40th Regiment, on duty, from Deolalee.

Steven, Lieutenant, 1st Light Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 8.

Park, Major, Under 23rd N. I., on leave, to Poona.

Stevenson, Lieutenant, 40th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.

Lloyd, Captain, 5th Regiment N. I., to join, to Ahmedabad.

Carr, Surgeon Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, to St. Thomas' Mount.

Anderson, Captain, 89th Regiment, to join, to Cannanore.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 8th February 1871.

Staff Assistant Surgeon E. Hopkins is transferred from general duty, Presidency Circle, to general duty, Mhow Division.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

24th Regiment N. I.—Captain M. D. Grant, Staff Corps, to officiate as Quartermaster.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—Captain (Local Major) H. P. P. Philips, E Battery 9th Brigade, from 1st to 14th February 1871, in extension, to remain at Kirkee on medical certificate.

3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.—Colonel J. C. Graves, to Bombay, 1st to 28th February 1871, in extension, on medical certificate.

Rifle Brigade (3rd Battalion).—Lieutenant W. H. M. FitzHerbert, to England, from 1st April 1871 for 15 months, on private affairs.

49th Foot.—Major R. D. Astley, to England, from 28th December 1870 to 3rd July 1871, on medical certificate.

Ordnance Department.—Sub-Conductor A. McDonald, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

2nd Foot 1st Battalion.—Ensign E. Werge, to Bombay, from 1st February 1871, for 30 days, in extension, to study the language.

The following General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India is published for information and guidance :—

Under instructions from Government the following Batteries of Royal Horse Artillery will be held in readiness to proceed to England next month, viz. F Battery C Brigade, C and D Batteries D Brigade, C and D Batteries B Brigade.

The Non-Commissioned Officers, Artificers and men of the Batteries desirous of extending their services in this country will be allowed to volunteer for the Royal Horse Artillery serving in any of the three presidencies under the rules laid down in para 2 of Government General Order No 695 of 17th November 1863.

The Non-Commissioned Officers and Artificers volunteering to remain in India, will rank in the new Brigade to which they may be posted according to the dates of their promotion.

With reference to G. O. C. Nos. 416, 453, 456 and 458 of 1870 the following additional movements in relief have been ordered :—

Royal Horse Artillery E Brigade C Battery from Hyderabad to England.

D Battery from Kirkee to England, to embark at Bombay on 2nd March 1871.

With reference to G. O. C. Nos. 504, 530, 765 and 812 of 1871, the troopships to England via the Suez Canal on the 2nd March 1871 will take home the undermentioned troops :—

F	Battery	C	Brigade R. H. A.
G	D	,,	,,
D	,, D	,,	,,
C	,, E	,,	,,
D	,, E	,,	,,

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B., COMMANDING P. D. A.

Poona, 6th February, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

Medical Establishment.—Assistant Surgeon T. A. Turton, M. D., from 11th to 18th February 1871, on private leave, Staff Assistant Surgeon Lamb will perform the above officer's duties during his absence.

Poona, 7th February, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

Sappers and Miners.—Captain Henslowe, for 25 days, from the 26th ultimo, on privilege leave.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 4.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Notification dated the 23rd December, granting furlough to Europe for one year to Mr. W. H. Pattisson, Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, British Burmah, is cancelled.

Mr. W. H. Pattisson, Superintendent of Police, 5th grade British Burmah, has obtained fifteen months' leave of absence to Europe, on medical certificate, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Subsidiary leave for one month, with effect from the 1st March, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it, is granted to Captain H. R. Thuillier, R.E., Deputy Superintendent Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, preparatory to his proceeding on furlough to Europe.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Mackenzie, Commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps and Political Superintendent of the Hilly Tracts in Maywar, is allowed one month's preparatory leave from 1st March next, or subsequent date, to enable him to appear before a medical board in Bombay with a view to obtain furlough to Europe.

The following appointments are made in the Meywar Bheel Corps, with effect from the date on which Lieutenant Colonel A. M. Mackenzie proceeds on leave :—

Major F. L. Mackeson to officiate as Commandant, Political Superintendent of the Hill Tracts of Meywar, and 1st Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, during Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie's absence on leave, or until further orders.

Captain C. Young to officiate as 2nd in Command and 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, vice Major Mackeson, or until further orders.

Lieutenant D. W. K. Barr, officiating Third Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, on being relieved by Captain F. P. Impey, to continue to officiate, temporarily, as an Extra Assistant for special boundary duty. Lieutenant Barr assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 25th November 1870.

Lieutenant C. A. Cresswell, of the 12th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade in British Burmah during Mr. A. Hough's absence on leave to Europe, or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. M. Ryan, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st grade in British Burmah, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Pegu during Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. Ardagh's absence on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are confirmed in their appointments with effect from the forenoon of the 28th November 1870, the date on which Captain T. Cadell, V.C., was appointed Political Agent at Ulwur :—

Major W. Kincaid as 2nd in Command of the Malwa Bheel Corps, Deputy Bheel Agent, and Political Assistant at Maunpore.

Captain E. Temple as Political Assistant in Bundlecund and Cantonment Magistrate at Nowgong.

The undermentioned officers of the Commission of the Berars have passed the prescribed examination as noted below :—

Higher Standard.

Lieutenant H. deP. Rennick, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class.

Mr. A. Elliot, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, but to appear again in Mahratta.

Mr. Bapoojee Rungnath, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class.

Mr. Annaseu Bhicajee, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class.

Mr. Sreekishen Narhur, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th class.

Lower Standard.

Mr. Tajoodeen Hoosein, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, in Mahratta.

Mr. A. Elliott, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, in Mahratta.

Captain R. Thompson, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, in Mahratta, but to appear again in Mahratta.

Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, in Mahratta, but to appear again in Mahratta.

Mr. Ram Rao Govind, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th class.

Captain J. W. Ridgeway, officiating 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, to be officiating Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajpootana, in the room of Captain C. A. Bayley, who is proceeding on leave on medical certificate to England.

Major W. Kincaid, officiating Deputy Bheel Agent, officiated as Bheel Agent from the 24th April to the 9th June 1870, inclusive.

Under Section 33 of Act XXI of 1869 (The European Vagrancy Act), the undermentioned officers in the Central India Agency are appointed to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the said Act on Magistrates, Justices of the Peace exercising the full powers of a Magistrate, and Police Officers :—

Colonel J. A. Wright, Cantonment Magistrate of Morar.

Colonel W. D. Dickson, Cantonment Magistrate of Neemuch.

Major W. C. Lester, Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow.

Major General L. Barrow, C. B., Chief Commissioner of Oudh, is appointed to act as Financial Commissioner of that Province, in addition to his other duties, until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Major Charles Knight Webb, of the Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £220 per annum, with effect from the 7th instant.

The services of Assistant Surgeon W. E. Allen, of the Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal

The services of Major-General W. F. Nuthall, of Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Toondla Company No. 6.—To be Ensign—Mr. David Reid, vice Ensign E. Boare, resigned—subject to his passing an examination in drill.

The services of Captain, Brevet Major, H. G. Deedes, of the 2nd Battalion, 60th Foot King's Royal Rifle Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for appointment on the Personal Staff of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, as a temporary arrangement.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Colonel Robert Maclagan, of the Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer, 1st class, Secretary to Government, Punjab Department Public Works,—for one year, embarking at Bombay.

Major Thomas Buttanshaw, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Beerbhoom, Bengal, —for two years.

Major William Turton Fagan, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Rajshahye Bengal —for two years.

Captain Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Kohat, Punjab,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Charles Edward Macaulay, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Peshawur, Punjab,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Surgeon Joseph Christian Corbyn, M. B., of the Medical Department,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant, Local Captain, Henry McVeagh Crichton, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Department Public Works, Bengal,—for two years.

The following temporary promtions are made in the Stud Department :—

Lieutenant Colonel Sir C. W. D'Oyly, Bart, Deputy Superintendent of Studs, to officiate as Superintendent of Studs during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major J. K. Couper, or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. Parrott, 1st Class Assistant, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Studs, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Sir C. W. D'Oyly.

Major H. C. Smith, Sub-Assistant and officiating 2nd Cla s Assistant, to officiate as 1st Class Assistant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Parrott.

Captain E. F. C. Rochfort, doing duty officer and officiating Sub-Assistant, to officiate as 2nd Class Assistant, vice Major Smith.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Royal Engineers (Imperial Establishment) are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department :—

Lieutenants A. G. Begbie, W. L. Greenstreet, and J. Hare.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

Ensign (now Lieutenant) Edmund Charles Elliston, of the 58th Foot, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Department Public Works, Bengal,—15th April 1869.

Ensign Andrew Kennedy Macpherson, of the 1st Battalion, 6th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—14th December 1869.

Ensign Alexander James Corse-Scott, of the 79th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry,—14th December 1869.

The undermentioned officers admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps will rank as Lieutenants in that Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Ensign (now Lieutenant) E. C. Elliston, of the 58th Foot, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Department Public Works, Bengal,—15th April 1869.

Ensigns A. K. Macpherson, of the 1st Battalion, 6th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry, and A. J. Corse-Scott, of the 79th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry,—14th December 1869.

Punjab Frontier Force.—Corps of Guides.—Lieutenant C. E. Hunter, Wing Subaltern and officiating Adjutant, to be Adjutant, vice Captain W. Battye who vacates that appointment on promotion to the rank of Captain.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Cockburn-Hood, Bengal Staff Corps, is promoted by Brevet to be Colonel, from the 29th January 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant, Brevet Captain, Arthur C. Crookshank, Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the 29th January 1871 subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Colonel Henry Rigby, of the Royal Engineers, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate for twenty months.

Lieutenant William Wilmer, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern, 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment of Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years.

The services of Lieutenant A. J. C. Cunningham, of the Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Adrian Hugh Paterson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Calcutta —for two years.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Henry Peck Gill, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Surgeon Bernard Randall, of the Medical Department, in medical charge of the 14th Bengal Cavalry Lancers, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs,—for nine months, embarking at Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. G. Hughes is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Sub-Engineer of the 3rd grade and posted to the North-Western Provinces for employment in the Railway Branch.

Mr. P. B. Cunningham, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Mysore, has been permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

Lieutenant S. J. Dunlop, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Hyderabad, is retransferred to the Central Provinces.

Ensign A. S. W. Connor, probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd grade, and posted to the Punjab in the Railway Branch.

Lieutenant J. T. Wright, R.E., has been appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

The following appointments and promotions are made in the Forest Department of the Punjab :—

Mr. B. Browne is appointed a Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, with effect from the 15th December 1868, the date of his transfer from the Civil to the Forest Department.

Mr. B. Ribbentrop, Special Assistant Conservator, is promoted to be a Deputy Conservator, 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st March 1869.

Mr J. C. MacDonnell is appointed an Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st August 1867, the date of his transfer from the Civil to the Forest Department.

Mr. A. E. Wild, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Forest Department of India, is posted to the Punjab as an Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st October 1869 (the date of his covenant), and will be borne as a Supernumerary on the Establishment of that Province.

The following promotions and appointments in the Forest Department of the Punjab are made, subject to the confirmation by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India of the constitution of the appointments :—

Mr C. F. Amery, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, is promoted to be a Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, with effect from this date.

Mr. W. H. Reynolds is appointed an Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, vice Mr Amery, with effect from this date.

Mr. G. Duff is appointed an Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, with effect from 15th October 1869.

Mr. A. E. Wild is appointed an Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, with effect from 7th January 1869.

Mr. G. G. Minikin is appointed an Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, with effect from 1st March 1870.

Captain W. Douglas, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, in Berar, is promoted to the 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st January 1871.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp, 16th January 1871.

FINES FOR DRUNKENNESS.

It is hereby notified for general information that the alteration in the 77th Article of War for 1870 must be held to give a right of trial by Court Martial where a fine, either alone or in addition to any other lawful punishment awarded by the Commanding Officer for drunkenness, is objected to by the soldier. On such trial the Court will award a fine, or fine and other lawful punishment, as if there had been no summary award.

(Confidential Circular No. 3 of 1870 is cancelled.)

FORAGE.

Under instructions from Government, the description of grain to be given in future to horses of Artillery and Cavalry (which should be of the cheapest kind available when there may be no objection to it), is to be decided by a station committee of which a Commissariat officer, when practicable, is to be a member, a veterinary surgeon should also, when available, attend the Committee. Where barley has been used with gram, the substitution of gram for the barley is not allowed.

2. The reports of the committee are to be forwarded to Army Quarters, in duplicate.

3. An allowance of 9 pice per maund is sanctioned for the grinding or crushing of such other grain only as may be selected in lieu of gram.

4. The grinding or crushing is to be performed under regimental arrangements, and the allowance of 9 pice per maund will be paid for by the Commissariat Department.

5. All General Orders hitherto in force, which lay down any particular description of food for particular stations, are hereby cancelled.

G. O. No. 271 of 1870 is cancelled.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—8TH FEBRUARY.

London...	Cotton	No ship	p. ton
	Cases	,,	,,
	Seeds	,,	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Colr bulk	£2 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d.	
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 2500 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nomina.	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	H. M. S. Magdala	Jarvis	London, Nov. 26.
8	The Tweed	Stewart	London.
	Melpemone	Whitting	Liverpool, Oct. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Florence	Luxton	Cochin.
	Dunloe	Burns	Kurrachee.
	Rescue	Messervey	Colombo.
	Martaban (s)	Heasman	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Dacca, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

Steamer Taptee, to Cutch.

Ship Ottawa, to Rangoon.

Brig Futteh Salam, to Mozambique.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Feb. 4 Don Quixote ..... Nelson ..... Bombay, Nov. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 4 Moulmein (s) ....

Shannon ....

Asiatic ....

DAILY IMPORTS.—8TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ardgowan, 100 casks beer, G. Tippet & Co.

Dalhousie (s), 6 casks brass wire, Dhunjeebhoy Bomanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Canning, 30 cases sherry, Payne & Co.

Michael Angelo, 5 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Cingala, 1 case gin, Cutler Palmer, & Co.

Courier de Bombay, 10 cases claret, Howard Brothers.

Wellesley (s), 3 casks cutlery, A. A. Raman ; 59 cases oilmanstore, 8 cases fresh butter, Cursetjee Eduljee ; 34 cases oilmanstore, 2 cases stationery, and 1 case hardware, King, King & Co.

Nelson, 51 cases paper, H. B. Jeejeebhoy ; 65 casks beer, Sorabjee Merwanjee & Co.

Orlando (s), 39 casks beer, Blackwell & Co. ; 8 cases sherry, King, King & Co. ; 7 cases glassware, John S. Elmore & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—8TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bennington, 48 bales cotton, Mudon Gopall Mukumram.

Khanjee Goolowjee 156 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co. ; 5 bales cotton, Edward Bates & Co. ; 59 bales cotton, Lukmidass Damoder,

Daphne, 150 bales cotton, A. Blascheck & Co.

Duke of Edinburgh, 28 bales cotton, Visrambhoy Ebram & Co. ; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 800 bundles galls, Sanjee Veerjee.

Sir Walter Scott, 105 bales cotton, H. D. Freck & Co. ; 55 cwts. loose buffalo horns, H. M. Harskel.

Wellesley (s), 12 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

Austin Friars (s), 200 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co. ; 300 bales cotton, Mooljee Thackersee.

Neera (s), 71 bales wool, Dewjee Perbut, 111 bales wool, Calianjee Pitamber ; 100 bales cotton, Nanjee Gopalljee ; 145 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co. ; 27 bales cotton, Cookerda Khetsee ; 75 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddam & Co. ; 8 bales cotton, Hurgowan Jugga : 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co. ; 17 bales cotton, Jairam Mondass ; 25 bales cotton and 25 bales wool, Harridass Gangjee ; 83 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Maritana, 100 bales cotton, Hurjee Jeena ; 90 bales wool, Amerchund Khoosalchund.

Bellona (s), 200 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co. ; 34 bales cotton, M. Cursondass.

FOR LONDON.

Neera (s), 15 cases fishmaws and 2 bales hide, Shuriffbhoy Sallay Mahomed.

Poona (s), 100 bags coffee, Soonderjee Mooljee ; 100 chests tea, Sir Charles Forbes & Co. ; 42 packages silk, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 13 packages silk, Rehmoobhoy Habibhoy.

Nelson, 17½ bundles cuscus root, Cassumbhoy Nanjee.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Royal Visitor, 850 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 51½ bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co. ; 275 bales cotton, Jairajbhoy Peerboy.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

MACARTHUR.—January 19th, at No. 4, Sudder Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. F. J. McArthur, of a son.

DEATH.

GRAHAM.—February 3rd, after a lingering illness of upwards of one year, Mr. H. C. Graham, late of the Hackney Carriage Office, aged 35 years, two months, and seventeen days.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

SEWELL.—Feb. 2nd, at Trichinopoly, Rose Elizabeth, wife of Captain J. D. W. Sewell, Madras Staff Corps, and eldest daughter of the late Colonel T. McGoun.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c

BIRTHS.

RYND.—January 30th, at Abbottabad, Huzara, the wife of Captain F. C. Rynd, 3rd Punjab Infantry, of a son.

WATSON.—Feb. 2nd, at Lucknow, the wife of Colonel Watson, of a daughter.

MACBOIT.—February 2nd, at Morar, the wife of Mr. H. C. Macbeth, of a daughter.

MONEY.—February 1st, at Dera Ismail Khan, the wife of Captain G. Noel Money, 5th Punjab Infantry, of a son.

RAB ITT.—February 2nd, at Sectapore, Oudh, the wife of Mr. M. Rabbitt, Clerk, 17th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

WATTS.—February 4th, at Muttura, the wife of Charles W. Watts, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CHERRY—MAXWELL.—February 3rd, at Christ Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev. S. Burrell, assisted by the Rev. M. E. Mills, William Cherry, Assistant Surgeon, 5th Royal Irish Lancers, to Margaret Helen, third daughter of Hugh Maxwell, Esq., Cawnpore.

DEATHS.

RYND.—January 31st, at Abbottabad, Philip Francis, only son of Captain F. C. Rynd, 3rd Punjab Infantry.

GRANT.—January 27th, at Lahore, Dora Scott Lorrain, wife of Alexander Grant, Esq., M. I. C. E., Officiating Chief Engineer, P. N. State Railway.

RABBITT.—February 2nd, at Sectapore, Oudh, Jane Victoria, the beloved wife of Mr. M. Rabbit, Clerk, 17th, Bengal Cavalry, aged 26 years, 8 months and 29 days.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1871.

IT is satisfactory to note that "C. E." has at length admitted the evils of break of gauge, and has set up his standard against a Disjunctive Railway System. Before dealing with his arguments it is not unnecessary to remark that he need not have presumed we should "concede to practical engineers a right to form and maintain their own opinion," on practical engineering and the conveyance of passengers and material; because we have not only never denied the right, but have ourselves repeatedly acknowledged we have no right to form or express an opinion on practical engineering and traffic managership. The public will ratify our statement that we have said nothing on these points at all; so that "C. E." might have abstained from trying to raise a prejudice against us by leading his readers to suppose that we had taken an opposite course. We have said that the engineers may settle what gauge they prefer, even if it is a one-inch gauge, without any apprehension of hostility from this writer. All we have contended for is uniformity of gauge which is more necessary in a military empire than in any other. The question of the carriage of troops in England was referred to the Railway Staff Corps, but referred as a military question, the military men prescribing the conditions, the railway men devising the means of fulfilling them, and a great part of the difficulties they had to overcome arose from break of gauge.

However, as "C. E." now admits that the arguments we have used are weighty, we should be ungrateful did we not acknowledge his conversion. Nevertheless, he only carries the controversy a stage further. Consider this passage—

"I at once declare myself the advocate of a complete scheme of narrow gauge railways, without break of gauge, both on military and commercial grounds, and in order to ensure this in its fullest extent, I should strongly protest against the proposal that either the Indus Valley line or that between Ahmedabad and Delhi be made on the broad gauge. Any one who will take the trouble to look at the map, may see that the effect of that would indeed be 'disjunctive' (the expression is so apt that I cannot apologize for borrowing it). It would so enclose a system of narrow gauge in a net, as it were, of broad gauge lines, that none of the narrow gauge traffic could reach the western seaboard of India without a break. The through traffic, which a narrow gauge with its cheap rates would essentially develop, would, as 'I am' expresses it, be 'stifled or repressed.' To avoid this eminently disjunctive measure, let us suppose a narrow gauge line through from Kurrachee to Lahore and Peshawur; a third rail laid on the B.B. and C. I. Railway to Amedabad, and the narrow gauge thence to Deesa and Hydrabad [1] on the west and Delhi on the north-east. Then all the distinct north of the G. I. P. Railway or of the Vindhya range, and west of the East India Railway, could be so intersected with narrow gauge lines, as to connect all important military stations, and so facilitate the concentration of troops either to Central India or the frontier, and at the same time afford the cheapest and quickest routes to the western sea-board without any disjunctions or breaks of gauge; besides affording the advantage of making use of the entire narrow gauge stock for any military emergency."

This is a sort of capitulation of Paris. The whole question is surrendered. It is admitted that a break of gauge on trunk lines is Disjunctive. Through traffic, where there is break of gauge, is "stifled or repressed;" and if the through traffic of goods is thus hindered, so would the passage of troops be impeded. If the Government of India likes to convert the broad gauge trac[illegible] to narrow gauge tracks, and so obtain the [illegible]or which we have fought, almost single-handed, we have nothing to say against it, and may leave the engineers and the companies and the Government to fight it out over the body of the taxpayer, who will suffer any way. The parties interested, taxpayers among them, will observe that the idea of employing narrow gauge lines as feeders is given up, and that nothing will now content the narrow gauge advocates but the construction of a "system." That, and the costs thereof, should be well weighed.

But "C. E.," in deference to his own argument and frank admission, must go a step further. Even if his plans were carried out, north of the G. I. P. and west of the East Indian, the trunk railway system would remain Disjunctive. Madras would be cut off, Bengal and the North West Provinces would be cut off. No troops could go "through" from Bengal to the Punjab, from Madras to the Punjab. The rolling stock of the East Indian, the G. I. P., the Madras lines could not pass through the defiles constructed by "C. E." In the present war *Austrian* carriages found their way up to Paris, but no Madras, no G. I. P., no East Indian carriages could find their way beyond Lahore. There would be an inland railway line more impassable than the Customs Line; and the result of the proposed arrangement would be that the rolling stock on one side of India would be totally blocked out from the other and *vice versâ*. Therefore, in order to carry out his programme, a "complete system of narrow gauge railways without break of gauge," "C. E." must extend his plans to the G. I. P. and south of it, to the East Indian and east of it. Breaks of gauge, it is now admitted, "stifle or repress" through traffic, and "C. E." is bound to lay lance in rest and charge for the entire conversion of all existing lines from the old standard to the new. We do not know whether the companies and the tax-payers will like it, but if adopted, we frankly admit that our objection to the interpolation of belts or net works of narrow gauge lines would be cut up by the roots. We should not have even a barrowful of ballast to stand upon. The question then is, Will the Government complete the trunk lines on the present gauge, or convert the whole of the existing lines, or make a patch-work? It is to be feared that the exigencies of their situation will compel them to make a patch-work either on the "C. E." plan or some other less ambitious. It might be otherwise were Colonel Strachey a soldier and a statesman as well as a Royal Engineer and energetic Secretary to Government.

As to the purely military speculations of "C. E." on them we need make but few remarks, as they do no more than glance at the essential questions. We cannot consider as serious arguments based on the supposition that only 5,000 troops might be wanted as a reinforcement at Peshawur, or the assertion that some writers imply the movement of hundreds of thousands of troops, or that a movement of concentration, though necessarily gradual in one sense, would be slow and measured and leisurely. "C. E." has still a lingering love for a break of gauge, or a lingering tendency to underrate the evils it would create, or he would not say that we cannot "argue for Indian necessities from European war experience." Why not? Time, and that is the element we are considering, is of the same importance in both. Relatively to the numbers and the railways the same laws apply to both. There are hundreds of thousands to be moved in Europe, there are many railways and double lines of rail and plenty of rolling stock. There are tens of thousands to be moved in India, and there are few railways nearly all single lines of rail. A break of gauge in Europe would have had similar effects on the rapidity of concentration, and on the supply of magazines, on the present war, as a break of gauge on our few single lines would have on a movement of concentration and on the continuous supply of an army. Indeed, the effects would be worse in the latter case than the former; while a movement of reinforcements, in a real emergency of the kind contemplated, and in war a prudent General will always consider his own case at the worst, be prepared for the worst that can happen—in a real emergency, we say, demanding the promptest reinforcement, the effect of break of gauge on our lines would seriously imperil the safety of the army by largely increasing the time required to move up troops and guns and ammunition. Again, "C. E.," as a further reason for believing that European war experience is of no value in India, tell us that "any European nation could concentrate their troops, if necessary, by a simultaneous movement from all their depôts." It could be done, but it never is. What is done in Europe is done also in India. The depôts are not left, as a rule, without guards, and only the disposable troops are sent to the field. Exactly the same thing would happen here, that is, there would be fewer troops a[illegible] the stations and some might be left without troops, "if necessary." We need not pursue the subject, especially as "C. E." has frankly changed his ground and admitted the general correctness of the views we have steadily urged.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY had the honour to shoot a tiger and tigress on Monday and Tuesday in the neighbourhood of Toongar. The tiger is a very large and majestic specimen of the tribe.

A MEETING of the native inhabitants of Calcutta and the suburbs is to be held on the 11th inst. for the purpose of considering the propriety of testifying their appreciation of the public career of Sir William Grey.

ON the 3rd instant Sir William Muir met with an accident, which might easily have been serious. His horse came down with him, and His Honor was thrown upon his head. A few bad scratches were, however, the only injuries received.

WE yesterday received the first number of a new Calcutta weekly, called "The Observer." It is ably written, finely printed, and promises to rank high in the Indian press. We praise it all the more readily because we disagree with its views on the present war, which we consider superficial and unsound.

THE Financial Commissionership of Oudh does not appear to have been abolished yet, though the intention may be that it should not again form a separate office. Major-General Barrow, the new Commissioner of Oudh, is to act as Financial Commissioner also, "until further orders."

A MEETING of the members of the Landholders and Commercial Association of British India had been called at Calcutta for last Monday morning. All gentlemen interested in tea cultivation had been invited to attend, to consider what action ought to be taken with respect to the Looshai raid.

THE "Gazette of India" contains a suggestion by Dr. Day, founded on his recent investigations in various salmon rivers of England and Wales, for the construction of passes, gaps or fish-ladders by which the migratory species may be able to ascend to deposit their ova in rivers obstructed by anicuts.

A COMMITTEE is about to sit at Lahore, Mr. Justice Boulnois president, to arrange for the separation of Judicial and Executive functions throughout all the districts of the Punjab. Mr. Forsyth is to be a member. The changes which the

BOMBAY.

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR, per Ganga Dowlut Pursad, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day (9th) at 9 A.M.

THE monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held in its Library Rooms this day, at 4 P.M.

A JURYMAN FINED.—Yesterday Mr. Frank Asquith failed to answer when called as a juror in the Criminal Sessions and was fined Rs. 50.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 52 feet; on the corresponding date last year it was 54 feet 1 inch.

POLICE.—During last month Rs. 3,327-14-10 was recovered as fines imposed by the several police courts for various offences against police and municipal laws.

CHEATING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, one Dyal Heerjee appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a warrant against a Parsee named Ruttonjee Postonjee, who was charged with cheating.

ASSAULT ON BOARD.—William Thompson, a seaman of the ship Alterton, was charged before Mr. Connon yesterday with committing an assault on the chief mate of the ship, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHOLERA.—We are sorry to learn that cholera of a virulent type has appeared at Kelvee Mahim, Shawpoor and Salsette, talookas of the Tanna zilla, and that already within a week more than fifty persons have died from it. Small-pox, too, is carrying off many victims.

CENSUS OF BOMBAY.—We learn that the services of Mr. Mills, Superintendent of Police, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioner, for the purpose of assisting in the onerous work of taking a Census of Bombay.

THE S.S. MARTABAN, Captain C. Heasman, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Cannanore—Captain and Mrs. Anderson and infant. For Calicut—Surgeon-Major J. Carr, Mrs and Miss Carr, and twenty-two deck passengers.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—A Mooltanee named Tulloomull was brought up on remand before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, on a charge of cheating. We have already published the facts of the case. Mr. Budroodin, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for the defence. The Magistrate on the evidence considered that it was a civil matter, and therefore dismissed the complaint.

FALSE PRETENCES.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, Keela Keesa was charged with obtaining by false pretences a gold wristlet, value Rs. 25, from Lalbee, girl. Accused went to the girl and said that he had been sent by her father for the ornament. The girl gave the ornament to the man, who went away with it. The father denied having ever known the prisoner, or authorised him to get the ornament. Mr. Connon, who tried the case, convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday at Upper Colaba, concerning the death of Shivraj Buktawar, aged about twenty-two years. It appears that the deceased suddenly left Jeypoor and went to Calcutta and thence came to Bombay. He was quite strange in his manners and unsound in mind. He was an educated man and spoke five languages: English, Guzeratee, Hindee, Sanskrit and Kukas. On Sunday last he went with some servants to take a walk at Upper Colaba. One servant remained with him, and the others left him. He told the servant to go away, and as he did not obey his orders he began to pelt him with stones. The servant went and reported the circumstances to a policeman. They both went to the sea shore, but deceased was then missing. On the following morning his body was found lying dead on the rocks of the beach at Upper Colaba. Verdict:—That the deceased, whilst in an unsound state of mind, committed suicide by drowning himself in the sea at Back Bay.

THE BARODA JEWEL CASE.

THE three jewellers named respectively Ootumchund Maneckchund, Toolseedas Kissondas, and Ghellabhoy Hemchund, who committed contempt of the High Court in not making over certain articles in their possession to Mr Jefferson, the receiver appointed by the Court, and who were concealing themselves in the territory of H. H. the Gaekwar, were apprehended by a Sheriff's officer on a warrant and brought to Bombay on Tuesday in custody.

FIRE IN THE FORT.

YESTERDAY afternoon fire was discovered to have broken out in the office of Mr. Jehanghier Hormusjee, manager of the Albert Mills Co. The office which is in Apollo Street, on the same floor as that of Messrs. Martin, Young & Co., had been closed early in the afternoon as Mr. Jehanghier had to go out to a party. The fire was discovered at shortly after five o'clock, and was immediately extinguished where first seen, only some accounts and papers being burned. Later in the evening, however, fire was seen in other places in the office. The first alarm of fire arose from a sulphurous smoke issuing from the office, and when an entrance had been effected the fire was seen in a press full of papers. On these being taken out some piece of phosphorus were found wrapped up in pieces of canvas, laid among samples of cotton and in drawers. How they got there no one knows; and the present supposition is that some incendiary has been at work.

ATTEMPT TO ENDANGER A RAILWAY TRAIN.

YESTERDAY at the Girgaum Police Court, Bastiao Doming Souza and Antonio Caitano Souza, aged sixteen and fourteen years, respectively, were charged before Mr. Showell with wilfully doing an act intending thereby to cause the safety of persons travelling or being upon the G. I. P. Railway to be endangered. The charge was laid under section 25 of Act 18 of 1854.

Mr. Cleveland represented the Company; Mr. Kenayekrow and Mr. Hurrishunker for the prisoners.

Mr. Samuel Seton Smith said—I am a police inspector in the G. I. P. Railway, Bombay Division, and live at Byculla. Last evening, about half past 6 o'clock, I first saw the two prisoners at my house. They were brought to me by Tookaram Ramjee and Ameen Ali, havildars. There were three other boys brought along with them, Narayen Esoo, Succaram Krishna, and Bastiao Pascoal. Narayen Esoo said, in the presence and hearing of the two prisoners, that he had been playing with the prisoners yesterday morning, near the Dadur Station, when he saw the second prisoner take a piece of iron from the side of the line, and that both prisoners placed it on the rail. He said this took place at 9 A.M. Neither of the prisoners said anything. Succaram Krishna and Bastiao said they also saw the same. I said to the two prisoners, "You hear what these boys say?" They both said, "Hum rakha" (we kept it.) This morning, at the Byculla station, I showed this iron chair (before the Court) to the aforesaid three boys, and they said it was the piece of iron that the prisoners kept on the line. The prisoners were at this time present, and heard what the boys said. They said nothing. They both acknowledged having put the piece of iron on the rail. Trains were likely to pass up and down that line. This piece of iron was likely to endanger the lives of the passengers in these trains.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hurrishunker—I had brought this iron chair from the Dadur Station about 3 or 4 P.M. yesterday. I saw the iron chair in charge of the station master and not on the line. I brought it down as a complaint was made to me by the permanent way inspector, Mr. Vaisey. I instructed Tookaram Ramjee and Sha Ali, policemen, to endeavour to find out the boys who were near the line that morning. I spoke to the prisoners in Hindoostanee, and they answered in Hindoostanee. When the prisoners acknowledged having placed the iron on the line, there was a city policeman present besides the two havildars and the three boys. This morning when the prisoners acknowledged having placed the iron on the rail, the two havildars were present, and also Mr. Vaisey. One Dhondoo Esoo was also present on both occasions when the prisoners confessed having put the iron on the rail.

Narayen Esoo said—I am a cowherd and live at Matoonga. I know the prisoners, who come to water their buffaloes at the ditch near the bridge. I said to them yesterday morning, "Where are you going?" They replied, "Will come after washing the buffaloes." They went away the buffaloes and returned at 9 A.M. The second prisoner brought this chair. It was lying on one side of the rail on the ground. Before the second prisoner put this chair on the line, I and the other two boys said, "Don't put, don't put; the train will fall." As the second prisoner touched the iron and was lifting it up, I and the two other boys said, "Don't put, don't put, the lives of many people will be lost—and how will you make it good?" The second prisoner replied, "We will run away." This iron was put on the rail by the two prisoners. They both carried it and put it on the rail. When the keyman Dhondoo Esoo came they ran away. Some time afterwards a sahib came in a lorry, and the lorry-man removed the chair from the line. Afterwards policemen came and apprehended prisoners. In Mr. Smith's presence the two prisoners admitted having placed the chair on the line.

After one more witness had been examined the case was adjourned for further enquiry.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Wuzeer Mahomed was charged with stealing a gold neck ornament, a pair of gold earrings, a silver anklet, a silver neck ornament, a box containing opium, and articles of wearing apparel belonging to Mancoover, woman.

Complainant said—About four days ago prisoner for the first time came to my house near Null Bazaar, and said that he was in straitened circumstances, and begged to be allowed to board with me and my husband. Since then he has been lodging and boarding with us. Last night I and my husband both fell asleep at about 12 o'clock. I had under my pillow a bundle containing my ornaments, the same now produced. Prisoner was also in the room. At about 1 A.M. I happened to awake, and I then missed both prisoner and the bundle. I went and gave information to the police, and prisoner was eventually arrested at the Byculla Railway Station with the aforesaid bundle concealed on his person. I identified it as my property. Prisoner said he was wrong in what he had done.

After the examination of several other witnesses the magistrate found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to undergo six months' imprisonment.

GENERAL AND MRS. TOM THUMB AND PARTY.

GENERAL AND MRS. TOM THUMB and party must have been well pleased at the reception they received in the Victoria Theatre last night, for it is but seldom that such a crowded audience congregates in Bombay. The theatre was literally crowded in every part, and we would advise those who purpose paying the "little people," as they are called, a visit (to use Barnum phaseology) to "be in time." The appearance of the four "wonders of the world" on the stage was the signal for the most enthusiastic cheering, and throughout the entertainment the enthusiasm never flagged. Every item in the programme either afforded pleasure or gave rise to boisterous mirth. To mention the ladies first, both Mrs. Thumb (Mrs. Stratton) and Miss Minnie Warren were charming and eminently graceful, and Mrs. Thumb sang a number of songs in the sweetest and most unaffected style possible. Tom Thumb's delineations of different characters have been so long known to all the world that we need scarcely mention them. He is getting stout, so that his representation of Napoleon (between whose head and Tom Thumb's there is some resemblance) is now all the more effective. Commodore Nutt perhaps is not so widely known as the General, but he certainly is the life of the whole party. His singing of comic songs would make him a celebrity though he was a man of ordinary height. There is something irresistably comic in his every expression; and as "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," the Irishman fond of a song and a fight, and other comic songs, he simply kept the audience convulsed with laughter. The four also acted in a most amusing piece last night, in which the Commodore amply supplied the comic element, and which gave rise to peal after peal of unrestrained laughter.

The diminutive proportions of the General, his wife, sister-in-law, and brother-in-law can scarcely be realised while they are on the stage by themselves; it is only when a few children from amongst the audience stand up besides them that it is seen how small they really are. Miss Minnie Warren, who is twenty-four years of age, is the smallest of the party, and a little girl of seven appeared quite tall when standing beside her. A little boy of five who went on the stage appeared to be about the same height as Miss Warren; and the little fellow could not resist the taking shy and bashful glances at the graceful "woman" who stood by his side and on his level.

Entertainments will be given by the company this evening and to-morrow evening—the theatre being engaged on Saturday evening. A performance will be given on Saturday afternoon at four o'clock. No one who wishes to spend a pleasant and mirthful evening should omit to pay the little wonders a visit. A great many natives were present last night and appeared to enjoy themselves immensely.

ILLEGAL BURIAL.

SEVERAL students of the Grant Medical College who were in that building late at night a few days ago, saw outside in the garden two Mahars and a policeman connected with the establishment of the college, burying portions of human subjects from the dissecting room. It was the duty of the Mahars to carry the remains to the Flats and there inter them. The students brought the matter to the notice of Dr. Anderson, the House Surgeon of the Jamsetjee Hospital, [illegible] of bodies had previously been interred in the compound of the college by the Mahars, who, on being questioned, alleged that they had buried them there, so that they might more readily obtain the bones for the use of the students in the college. The college authorities on hearing this placed themselves in communication with Dr. Hewlett, coroner for the city of Bombay, who, we understand, after consulting with the Government Law officers, did not consider it necessary to hold any inquest on the remains, but has, it is believed, determined to prosecute in his capacity as Health Officer, the delinquent Mahars for breach of the municipal regulations in interring the remains in the place where they were found.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Seeing in your issue of the 1st instant a notice of the shock of an earthquake having been felt at Amrolee, the railway station near Surat, I presume, at about 9 o'clock P.M. on the 31st ult., I write to say that at that precise time I heard at Pimpulneir, in Western Khandeish, a distant rumbling noise such as I have noticed before in earthquakes, which lasted also about half a minute. Pimpulneir being a little to the south of east from Amrolee, this, with other notices that you may receive from other parts of the country, may be of use in enabling the course of the commotion to be traced.—Yours, &c.,

4th February. A. ROGERS, C.S.

OUTWARD BOUND.

THE P. and O. steamer Hindostan, from Calcutta, arrived at Madras on the 4th inst. with the following passengers:—

For Madras—Master O'Neil, Mr W C Bacon, Major Burne and native male servant, Captain J Obbard and native male servant.

For Southampton—Mr and Mrs Turner, Mr and Mrs Buxton, infant and two ayahs, Messrs F G Dickens and F S Coombes, Mrs Ridges, two infants and ayah, Mr R Brown, infant and native male servant, Revd Mr and Mrs Skelton, child infant, and ayah, Mr Graham, and Mr W Douglas.

For Suez—Captain Roskell.

The Hindostan was to leave next morning for Galle, Aden and Suez, taking with her the following passengers:—

To Southampton—Mr Arthur Kees, Captain C Henderson, and Mrs Henderson, Miss Curtis, Mr and Mrs Martins, child and infant, Mrs Hall, child, infant and native servant.

For Brindisi—Lieutenant Colonel Neild.

WARRANT OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

IN order to prevent any misunderstanding and the necessity for further reference on the subject, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify that, subject to the charge for rent laid down in G. G. O. No. 859 of 11th October 1866, Warrant Officers of grades below that of Deputy Assistant Commissary are entitled to be provided with quarters by the Public Works Department, whether by purchase, hire, or erection, agreeably to Chapter XI, Section II, paragraph I of that Department's Code.

2. The rules prescribed in the Public Works Department Code will be strictly adhered to in all cases in which it may be necessary to hire houses for the accommodation of the Warrant Officers alluded to.

3. On account of quarters provided to the Warrant Officers in question in presidency towns, the Public Works Department will, in addition to the rent payable by those officers, be entitled to receive credit for the amount of presidency house-rent admissible to them, in conformity with the ruling contained in Financial Department's Resolution No. 1069 of 14th August 1868, in the case of the presidency house-rent of commissioned officers.

4. This order is applicable to the three presidencies. —*Gazette of India*, Feb. 4.

CASH BALANCES.

APPENDED is a statement of cash balances in the Government Treasuries in India at the close of the month of December last, contrasted with that of the previous years:—

	Dec. 1863.	Dec. 1869.	Dec. 1870.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	51,34,738	85,74,098	1,99,80,220
Bengal	1,46,49,737	1,43,72,547	1,38,42,335
British Burmah	22,05,983	24,95,721	31,85,387
North-Western Provinces	1,42,83,704	1,84,54,890	2,24,78,363
Oudh	42,25,221	38,61,023	58,39,690
Punjab	86,82,870	1,11,03,515	1,11,25,599
Bombay	93,43,280	1,58,56,498	1,79,41,554
Central Provinces	41,40,443	43,05,412	61,25,760
Madras	1,75,08,334	1,91,18,937	2,69,76,113
Total	8,01,02,355	9,27,02,951	12,84,73,346

BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society was held in the Darbar Room, Town Hall, on Tuesday afternoon. There was a good attendance of the supporters of the Society, and the meeting was presided over by the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, president of the Society. The meeting was opened by the reading of a portion of Scripture by the Chairman, and prayer by the Rev. J. Small, after which the Rev. Mr. Carss, one of the secretaries, read an abstract of the report of the committee for the past year, from which we quote the following particulars:—

The printing in small type of the new edition of the Gospels and Acts, consisting of 5,000 copies, referred to in last report, has been completed. An edition of 5,000 copies of the Gospel of St. Mark in Modi was reprinted in the past year under the able supervision of Mr. Shatu Dajee. The revision of the Marathi Bible, mentioned in last report, is still going on, and no pains are being spared to render the version more intelligible, and consequently more acceptable, to the natives than those that have preceded it. It has been agreed to print 2,000 copies 8vo. of the new edition, and also a large number of separate portions. The Rev. A. Hazen, who with the Rev. Mr. Robertson edited the last edition, has, at the request of the committee, undertaken to carry the work through the press with such improvements as may have the sanction of the Marathi Translation Sub-Committee. The edition of the Romanized Marathi and English Gospel of St. John having been exhausted, it was agreed by the committee to print a new edition in 12mo., consisting of 500 copies, the verses not to be separated, and the corrections to be made use of which have been made in the Marathi version of the Scriptures. This work has not as yet been sent to press. As it is by no means a difficult task to acquire the art of reading the Romanized character, we believe that this edition will be found very useful by those who, though comparatively ignorant of the language, may wish to read to their servants, or others, the Word of God. In June permission was granted by the committee to the Rev. G. Shirt, Hydrabad, Sind, to engage a pundit to assist him to correct and prepare for the press the rough translation into Sindhi of a portion of the Scriptures made, by the late Rev. Mr. Isenberg. On this subject the Rev. Mr. Shirt, in a letter dated 3rd January 1871, writes as follows:—"The New Testament has now advanced as far as the 3rd chapter of the Epistle to the Galatians. Clean copies of the epistle to the Romans and Corinthians have been forwarded to England." It thus appears that this very desirable work is rapidly approaching a completion.

There were 9,800 copies of the Scriptures, whole and in portions, received during the year at the depôt in Bombay. Of these 4,037 were from the Parent Society; 505 from the Irish Presbyterian Mission Press, Surat; 258 from the North India Auxiliary; and 5,000 from the Oriental Press.

There have been sold at the Bombay depôt and by the Bombay colporteurs 7,247 copies and portions against 5,872 sold in the preceding year. In 1866 3,610 copies were sold; 1867, 10,617; in 1868, 3,248; in 1869, 5,872; and in 1870, 7,247.

The grants of Scriptures made during the year numbered 1,066 copies. Of these 108 Bibles and 2 New Testaments in the English and other languages were granted to the Bombay House of Correction for the use of the prisoners on the application of Dr. Partridge; 366 Bibles, New Testaments, and portions in the Arabic and Persian languages to Mr. Michael Joseph and Mirza Ibrahim; 84 Marathi Bibles, New Testaments, and portions to the Rev. J. Taylor, S. P. G., for mission purposes; 50 Marathi Bibles and 75 New Testaments to the Rev. Ruttonji Nowroji, C. M. S., for the use of poor Native Christians at Aurungabad and Booldana; and 200 Marathi Gospels and Acts to the Rev. J. G. Cooper for distribution on tour. Smaller grants were made to the Rev. Messrs. Stothert, Cooke, Ledgard, Buswell, Carss, Appaji Bapooji, and to a vernacular school at Bhosawnl.

In addition to the number above stated, 1,297 copies and portions have been issued during the past year from the Bombay depôt to the Society's agents at outstations.

Of the total issues from Bombay, there were 2,116 in the English language, 3,410 in Marathi, 870 in Guzerathi, and 1,214 in other languages—in all 9,610.

In 1866 there were 13,196 issues; in 1867, 17,340; in 1868, 9,638; and in 1869, 10,376.

The proceeds of Scriptures sold in Bombay and at outstations by the agents of the Society amounted to Rs. 2,806-10-3, against Rs. 2,725-14 for the previous year.

The proceeds of sales in 1866 was Rs. 2,606-8-5; in 1867, Rs. 2,606-2-5; in 1868, Rs. 2,907-3-1; in 1869, Rs. 2,725-14.

The contributions for the year amounted to Rs. 3,201-13-9, against Rs. 2,889-9 for 1869.

The amount of contributions in 1866 was Rs. 2,727-12; in 1867, Rs. 3,916-10-9; in 1868, Rs. 3,791-14; and in 1869, Rs. 2,880-9.

The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 7,234-9-3. Rs. 2,086-8-4 have been paid for Colportage, and for the printing of Scriptures Rs. 1,630-4.

The total expenditure was Rs. 8,772.

The Rev. Mr. Paton moved—"That the report, of which an abstract has now been read, be adopted as the report of this Society and published under the direction of the Commissioner." In the course of his speech in support of the motion Mr. Paton gave some interesting statistics which he had taken from the General Report of the London Bible Society. From that report he found that the Bible was published at present in 213 languages, and that the Bible Society in London had itself published the Bible in 146 of these and had aided in publishing in 47—that is to say, out of the publications in 213 languages, 193 have been called into existence largely if not altogether by the Society. Since its foundation, 59,396,671 Bibles and portions had been issued by the London Society, and altogether the Home Society and its auxiliaries had brought into existence upwards of 64 millions of copies of the Word of God.

The Rev. Mr. Hazen seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Narayen Sheshadri and Colonel Kirby.

The following gentlemen were then, on the motion of Captain Robinson, seconded by Colonel Davidson, appointed the office-bearers of the Society for the current year:—President—Rev. J. S. S. Robertson. Vice-Presidents—The Hon'ble Sir M. R. Westropp, Col. Robert Phayre, the Venerable Archdeacon Leigh Lye, Rev. M. M. Ross. Committee—N. Spencer (senior), Esq., Capt. G. T. Robinson, Andrew Taylor, Esq., Dr. F. G. Joynt, E. D. Stead, Esq., Lieut.-Col. J. T. Annesley, Col. W. H. Kirby, Dr. D. Young, R. E. Bickerdike, Esq., Dr. W. P. Patridge, Dr. J. C. Trestrail, C. H. Reynolds, Esq., R. Conder, Esq., J. Morris, Esq., Col. A. Davidson, Captain G. W. Oldham. All Ministers who are members of the Society are members of the committee. Secretaries—Rev. D. C. Boyd, Rev. T. Carss.

Mr. C. E. Chapman proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The Rev. Mr. Carss, in seconding the motion, spoke of the very valuable services of Mr. Robertson, who, he said, was not a president for the yearly meeting only, but was present at every meeting of committee, and also every meeting of the translation committee. Mr. Robertson's services, he said, deserved the thanks and respect of the members of the Society.

The motion was carried with applause, and the meeting was then closed by the benediction being pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Boyd.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 8th Feb., 12-15 P.M.—Mail steamer from China signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 8th Feb., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 7th Feb., 9-13 P.M.; via Turkey, 7th Feb., 5-25 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 7th Feb., 7-37 P.M.; via Turkey, 7th Feb., 11-50 A.M. America via Russia, 7th Feb., 4-40 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; clear beyond; Persian line right to Londou.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—8TH FEB., 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 7th Feb., 8-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 20 minutes.

Via Turkey, 7th Feb., 12-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 23 hours 16 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 7th Feb., 4-2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 5 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 7th Feb., 2-56 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 39 minutes.

Via Turkey, 7th Feb., 11-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 37 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 7th Feb., 5-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 45 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 7th to 8 P.M. of the 8th February is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	4 21	0 22
,, Calcutta	2 17	0 5
,, Madras	5 35	0 7
,, Galle	8 34	1 25

CHARGE OF DEFAMING DR. BURJORJEE.

AT the Criminal Sessions yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury resumed the trial of Cooverjee Ludha, a Bhattia merchant, who was charged under a number of counts with defamation of Burjorjee Dorabjee, a Parsee physician of Bombay, and with using language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. The charges were varied under the different sections of the Penal Code and recited the effect of the words which had been used by the defendant, which we need only describe as reflecting on his own personal character, and on the character of his wife and mother in particular and his female relatives in general.

Mr. McCulloch appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Anstey and Mr. Branson for the defence.

The case for the prosecution was concluded in a few minutes after the opening of the Court.

Mr. Anstey then addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant. First he said he took it for granted, and his learned friend could correct him if he was wrong, that the charge of defamation of the prisoner would not now be pressed since it was clear the defendant had not meant to say that the prosecutor was a thief, but simply that he said in the most harmless way possible that the prosecutor was hiding like a thief. The charge on which his learned friend would most press them would doubtless be that of defamation in the statement referring to the wife and family of the prosecutor, and with regard to that he commented on the improbability that the persons working aloft at the board, an operation requiring a deal of attention, would have distinctly heard the words. Then the evidence was conflicting and had grown since it was in the Police Court; and he contended that, even if used, the words had not the foul meaning sought to be placed on them by the prosecution. It might be held on the authority of Don Quixote's addresses to Dulcinia or on the authority of Dr. Johnson with regard to similar words that those said to have been used were terms of endearment; but the interpreter had told the jury some of them had not etymologically a bad meaning, and they would probably believe some of the witnesses had given them a little spice, and that the words really used were not such as to provoke a breach of the peace but to merit simply the reply given by the prosecutor when he told the defendant to go away and that if any damage had been done he would pay it. He submitted that there had been no abusive language used, and that if a man were to be convicted for what was said he might as well be brought up, as the Penal Code provided, for any hasty after-dinner remark. The learned counsel then went on to state the case for the defence, remarking at the outset that it was the defendant's misfortune, not his fault, to have been born into the litigation-loving caste of Bhattias and in a family which was very much mixed up in family discussions. The Chief Magistrate was present in Court, and no doubt there was not a single person in Court to whom the name of that family was better known than to the worshipful gentleman who in the ordinary course of his magisterial functions presided over the Police Court. There were prosecutions and cross prosecutions, actions and cross-actions continually occurring among the different members of the defendant's family, and one or two of these were even now pending; the attorney in one was for some time the attorney in this case, and the matha of Navabai, a lady of the family, was instructing the prosecutor's attorney. The learned counsel then proceeded to say that prosecutor got possession of the house without defendant's permission, and then questions arose as to whether he was to have the whole of the *otlo* on which defendant used to sit, whether the defendant was to be prevented from keeping a shegoat which supplied milk for his family, and whether he was to be deluged with water from the prosecutor's window to the violation of his religious feelings. Then he objected to the board for architectural reasons, and lastly came the question of the prejudices of the Bhattias being outraged by possibly touching some of the women who passed to Dr. Burjorjee for consultation as to certain diseases. The consent for the erection of the board was for "Dr. Burjorjee's house" and might have been got from the Municipal authorities in ignorance of the fact that prosecutor was only a subtenant of a small portion of the house; and the immediate cause of the prosecution no doubt was the award on the 23rd August of Mr. Budrooleen Tyabjee, to whom it had been given to decide as arbitrator whether Manockdall had any right to sublet the house to prosecutor. As to the alleged abuse on the 21st August the defendant was sitting at the time in his shop, and could see what was going on in the footway under the arcade of his house as well as in the street in front. He saw the workmen coming, but instead of going out to them, as was said by the prosecution, he remained in doors, and called in a policeman to preserve the peace; and he would show that the defendant abstained from using obscene or provoking language and simply remonstrated with the prosecutor, intending to [illegible] down the names of those present and enter proceedings against them for trespass. On the 23rd Mr. Budrooleen Tyabjee published his award, the result of which was that the doctor was to clear out of the premises on the 1st of December; and on the following day the summons in this case was taken out. The trespass was committed on the 21st, the award made on the 23rd, and the prosecution commenced on the 20th of August. After that there came a running fire of prosecution against what were called the defendant's "men;" and so it went on until on a certain day, in the police court, it was determined to proceed at present only against the defendant, and leave the summonses hanging over the heads of the unfortunate men to whom they were addressed. Would the jury, he asked, allow the Court and the law of this country to be worked for such baso purposes? This was a portion of the Penal Code which was of most faulty and dangerous application, and one which a jury ought to watch jealously. Briefly the defence was this—the prosecution had been got up by malice and falsehood. Coorjee Ludha did not defame the prosecutor or any of his family on that day; he never left his shop during the time of the trespass, and never used provocative or obscene language to the prosecutor;—and he submitted that if the evidence he could adduce was such as to bear out what he had said, it would be the plain and simple duty of the jury to discredit the evidence of the prosecution.

Several witnesses were then called for the defence, one of whom was cross-examined at some length as to the veracity of the defendant. Mr. Pragjee Dyal was called to prove that he was not in Bombay on the day of the row, as one of the witnesses for the prosecution had stated, and he went on to say he had been called to Navabai's house where he saw Dr. Burjorjee, Navabai, and Bugwan, and the latter asked Pragjee to give evidence in the case. There were other witnesses to be called for the defence, but at five o'clock the foreman of the jury said there was no use calling other witnesses on matters not connected with the case for the jury had almost made up their minds. Mr. Anstey protested against such a statement, which was, he said, unparalleled in his knowledge, but the Judge concurred with the jury and the case was then adjourned until to-day.

INDIAN ITEMS.

LT.-COLONEL GRIFFA, who has just returned from England to the Jullunder division, has not yet taken charge. He is very ill, but we trust not seriously.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Feb. 3.

CAPTAIN A. M. LANG, R.E., Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has been appointed to officiate as Principal of the Thomason College, Roorkee, during the absence of Colonel Medley, who is about to re-visit England.

LT.-COLONEL ELLIOTT has been transferred from Amballa, where he has cleared off all arrears, to be Additional Commissioner of Amritsur, where there are over nine hundred appeals pending! Lt.-Colonel Elliot is one of our most industrious officials, and cannot fail to distinguish himself in the Amritsur district.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Feb. 3.

A STORY is current in Calcutta that very lately a corpse was found thrown up on the bank of the Hooghly, with a mound weight round the neck. The face and portions of the body had been eaten away by animals, and from decomposition the hair was all gone. An accurate roll of the above was sent to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, with a request that he would be good enough to ascertain and report whether any person answering to the above description had left his jurisdiction!—*Pioneer*.

BY what law is Soochet Sing detained a prisoner at Amritsur? He is not permitted to leave that station. He came to British territory of his own free-will. He is not a British subject. Yet having once got into Amritsur, he is imperatively forbidden to leave that station. What crime has he committed against the British Government? What connection has his particular claim with his treatment by the Commissioner of Amritsur? We demand that justice be done in this enquiry. It is a scandal to the Punjab Government that such restriction should be exercised towards one party and such partiality to the other. To four petitions which Soochet Singh has submitted, not even an acknowledgement of receipt has been returned. If it is finally established that his claim cannot be sustained, a subject on which we express no opinion, it will be a lasting stain on the honour of the Government that it did not meet the question fairly and manfully, but at every stage endeavoured to burk the enquiry and circumscribe the freedom of notion of the defeated claimant.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Feb. 3.

WHEN Mr. Kirwan was tried in Lahore recently, a border chief or zemindar called Jamal Khan was involved in the evidence. Mr. Kirwan, after a lengthy and impartial enquiry, was most honorably acquitted. Disappointing as this result may have been to Government, it is scarcely right that it should vent its displeasure on one of the witnesses in the case. It is, however, a fact that Jamal Khan, whose evidence was certainly damaging to the spirit with which the prosecution was inspired, is kept, under a sort of surveillance, at Lahore. Not being allowed to go back to the frontier, all his property is going to ruin, and the man who has, on several occasions, rendered us political service, is punished, because he declared that the Chief Court was a court of justice, whilst that of the Deputy Commissioner was one of intimidation. Perhaps, however, his returning will injure our "prestige," if that means to support by violence a course into which our Government may have drifted by mistake. The frontier tribes will honour us more for being just than for maintaining a pretension of infallibility, in which nobody believes.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Feb. 3.

THE COMMERCE OF CALCUTTA.

FROM the Commercial Guide to the imports and exports of Calcutta for January last, it appears that, as compared with January 1870, there was a nett increase in the value of merchandize imported of Rs. 24,95,763, and a decrease in specie and bullion of Rs. 31,13,551, leaving a nett decrease for the month of Rs. 6,17,788. Cotton piece goods account fully for the whole of the increase, for spelter, patent and wrought metals all show a large decrease. On the export side of the account there has been a nett increase in merchandize of Rs. 76,87,821, and a decrease in specie and bullion exported of Rs. 3,82,547. The items which show the largest increase are indigo, sugar, saltpetre, tea, wheat, opium, raw cotton, jute, gunny bags, hides and skins, and country seed, whilst rice and raw silk both show a large falling off. There was an increase in the collections of customs duties on both imports and exports of Rs. 1,87,635, and a decrease in the collections on salt of Rs. 2,96,096. In import tonnage there was a decrease of three ships and 2,855 tons, and in export tonnage an increase of 14 ships and 8,420 tons.—*Englishman*, Feb. 8.

THE ORIGIN OF SUTTEE.

DR. CHEVER, in his recent work on Indian Medical Jurisprudence, brings forward some authorities to show that *suttee* was devised by Brahmins as a means of self-protection from their wives. One of these citations is as follows:—

"It is reported that, before the Brahmins invented this law, poison was so well-known and practised, that the least quarrel that happened between a married couple cost the husband his life, and this law put a great stop to it; and now custom so far prevails that, if any faint-hearted lady has not courage enough to accompany her spouse to the other world, she [illegible] her husband's family in all kinds of drudgery."

What was it that made Brahminical husbands particularly liable to be poisoned by their wives? It was the fact that they treated them (as they to this day are too much disposed to treat them) as slaves rather than as wives. They ruled them with such an iron hand and made their lives so wretched that they naturally trembled lest these unhappy and much-injured creatures should mix poison with their food. They would not allow their wives to sit with them at one table and eat out of the same dish; so the opportunity for poisoning was ever present and the stimulus to it seldom absent; hence the necessity of decreeing that the wife must die with her husband.—*Bombay Guardian*.

OUR POLICY WITH THE LOOSHAIS.

(*Pioneer*, Feb. 7.)

MUCH has been said and much written regarding the substitution of police for regiments on the north-eastern frontier, for the most part by men who, like Mr. Edgar and Mr. Simpson, have either unbounded confidence in the police, or a hankering for doing a little bit of generalship on their own account. Now, it is patent to the whole world that our most expensive and troublesome campaigns have originated in small beginnings—either Missionaries advancing into unprotected districts. Assistant Commissioners with a zeal exceeding discretion poking their inquiries where doing so has only stirred up bitter animosity, or from courting attack by a weak frontier. We are far from saying that Mr. Edgar's visit to the Looshai country stirred up the present raid, to quell which the whole machinery of our eastern frontier has been put in motion; but we believe fully that our policy on that frontier has materially added to the fuel which since 1869 has been only smouldering, not burnt out—and at the moment we write, with aid urgently demanded from Cachar, and the Looshais within eleven miles of the station, Mr. Edgar with a few police is away among the hills, and his safety a cause of great anxiety. We never for one moment believed that Mr. Edgar's visit to the Looshai Chiefs would have any permanent good effects. He went; for weeks he sat down in the jungle, before the wily chief would be persuaded to grant even an interview, and it was by no civilizing means that the latter was talked into a pretence of coinciding with our views. Rum, gaudy clothing, musical boxes, and hard cash had their effect, and the chieftain returned to proclaim to his followers that the British Government had honoured him by a grant of such garments as Looshai eyes had never seen, such liquor as palate had never tasted, and with hard coin as a bribe against any further raids. Knowing as we do the nature of savage tribes, it was not likely such policy would succeed. We now know the result in an attack upon our frontier from Sylhet to Cachar, and a general howl for the troops, who, until the time of danger arrived, were considered quite inferior and more useless than the police. Without a moment's delay troops have been pushed on to the frontier; the whole of the 44th, a wing of the 4th, are on, or approaching, the scene of disturbances, and detachments of the 43rd replace the 44th in the Cossya hills. Brigadier-General Bourchier, who was on a tour of inspection with the Commander-in-Chief, has rejoined, and we may depend that everything that can be done will be done expeditiously and with a strong hand. But while we have not the slightest anxiety as the result of this raid, excepting regarding Mr. Edgar's safety, we must look to the matter in the face, and see how its recurrence is to be avoided. The answer is simple, and experience has taught us effectual—viz., roads. The cause of these attacks no doubt is the advance of our tea-planters far too near to the savage tribes, where the outlying estates, unprotected, must be a source of temptation to tribes who live by plunder. Let them but feel however that we have the power at any moment of reprisal, we shall find that they will at once recognize it. When we are capable of inflicting heavy and prompt punishment, which at present we are unable to do, by means of

—the reproach, that is to say of continuing in the footsteps and sharing in the success of Bentinck and Macaulay. They could no longer wait for the end, but must have education forthwith thrust upon "the masses," without any reference to the presence or absence of that intelligent co-operation of the better orders, without which no such enterprise has ever been attempted by statesmen in any country of the globe. And since the expense of this scheme must be enormous, and the public exchequer could give no kind of aid, they directed that the whole charge, amounting certainly to many millions sterling, should be thrown upon the zemindars of Bengal, by a rate of not less than two per cent. upon their gross rentals. The particular plan recommended was one devised by a missionary of well-known zeal and energy, but, unfortunately (as had become notorious in connection with the recent indigo disputes,) of a degree of prudence and worldly wisdom not equal to his good intentions.

The zemindars remonstrated strongly. They admitted the necessity for a gradual extension of knowledge among the people, but they could not understand why it was to be done all at once, and forced immediately upon the very lowest in the scale. And herein they said their views did not seem to differ from those current among English country gentlemen only a few years ago. They pleaded the distinct and solemn promises of the Permanent Settlement of 1792, when Lord Cornwallis had exhausted the resources of language to assure them that the rate then assessed on their lands was "irrevocably fixed for ever," and that they should, in all future time, be free from "any further demand of rent, tribute, or any arbitrary exaction whatever." These great national pledges they urged had been scrupulously adhered to in many financial difficulties and under all changes of Government, from Cornwallis to Canning, and could not now be broken with a deliberate abandonment of plighted national faith. They complain of the startling injustice of singling out one class of the community, the landed proprietors, and laying a special tax on them for the benefit of everybody else. But if such taxation were judged absolutely necessary, they were ready, they said, to bear their share of it with all other classes of the community, as they had already done in the case of the income-tax.

All the official persons of the province who were consulted supported these remonstrances, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal submitted them to the Government of India, and enforced them with a powerful and, as I think, unanswerable argument. But the Government of India was unmoved, and declared in reply, that it was resolved to persevere in its determination.

This correspondence has now come before the Secretary of State in Council, and it appears to me that the Despatch, which it has been resolved by a very narrow majority to send to India in reply, does not give, especially on the momentous question of the alleged violation of the Permanent Settlement, and on the objections of the zemindars generally, such a clear and unambiguous decision as the latter have a right to except.

First, as regards the pledges of the Permanent Settlement, the Despatch, after setting aside as irrelevant the chief argument relied on by the Government of India, and after intimating to that Government that they had entered on this serious dispute "without adequate attention to some most important facts," goes on to affirm that the right to impose this new tax on the zemindars in the face of the promises of the Permanent Settlement, "had been already ruled and decided in the case of the Income-tax," which is as much as to say, that because in 1860 a general tax was temporarily imposed affecting all classes, therefore a special tax may now be permanently levied on one class only, although that class has been solemnly assured that no new tax and arbitrary exaction shall ever be laid upon it.

But this reply, which will seem to the zemindars of Bengal curiously inconclusive, will also be felt by them as peculiarly irritating and offensive. When the Income-tax was first imposed in 1860, the zemindars of Bengal were disposed, not without very plausible reasons, to object to it as an infringement of their settlement; but they soon gave up the point, and accepted the advice and example of the greatest of their body. The Rajah of Burdwan, who, in a remarkable letter to the Legislative Council, announced that he would set an example to his fellows of submission to the Income-tax, because it was levied after the great Mutiny of 1857 to supply deficiencies created by "crushing the late mutinies, and thus preserving the property, lives, and honour of the zemindars," and because it was "levied equally on all classes."

That this well-timed and patriotic declaration should now be turned against its author and his brother zemindars as a reason for setting aside the plain terms of the Permanent Settlement, and imposing upon them a special tax, of which other classes not connected with the land are to bear new light given voluntarily than severely and undeservedly grating and painful to their feelings.

Second, as regards the injustice, independently of all promises, of saddling this special tax on one class of the community, namely, the class connected with the land and no other, I do not see that any answer is attempted to this Despatch, to the very reasonable remonstrance of the zemindars, who have, at all events, Macculloch on their side. In England, no doubt owing to causes peculiar to that country, and absolutely non-existent in India, some public obligations are exclusively laid on land, but I have always heard that the English zemindars are particularly tolerant of them, and certainly if the law in England treated land in all respects as chattel, if no special advantages, political and social, attached to its possession. Above all, if the English Government took as a tax 50 per cent. of the rent, as was attempted in Bengal by the Permanent Settlement in 1792, or from 50 to 70 per cent, as is now done in other parts of India, I apprehend we should find the landed interest in England at least as little inclined to be singled out for exclusive taxation (say, to be charged with the whole expenses of all primary schools) as it is at this moment the landed interest in Bengal.

It is intimated in this Despatch that what it is now proposed to do in Bengal has been done "in North Western-Provinces, in Central India, in Oude, in Sind, and throughout the presidency of Bombay." The argument of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has, to my mind, conclusively disposed of this fallacy. It has, indeed, hardly the semblance of a foundation. The Government has always, in the provinces above-named, acknowledged the obligations arising out of its joint ownership by sharing with zemindars the burthen of all local cesses.

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It is true that in paragraph 17, and again in paragraph 20, a vague intimation is thrown out, first, that not the zemindars only, but all other holders of landed property "ought as far as possible," to be made subject to the tax; and, secondly, that perhaps other than landed interests may be subjected to this tax if they can be got at. But the dreaded infraction of the Permanent Settlement is nowhere distinctly repudiated, and the language of the Despatch is, is on the contrary, carefully chosen, so as to make landed property primarily, if not exclusively, liable. We have ended the highest authority for knowing that the measure is by no means intended to include, as the zemindars desire, "all classes of the community," since that would be a new Income-tax at least as heavy as the recent 3d. in the pound, which has caused such indignation. But I do not see that to raise the same total amount by a special levy on one class, and that the most influential in India, viz., the class interested in land, will tend to make what will still be a new Income-tax at all more acceptable to those on whom it will fall the heavier for the exemption of the rest of the people.

I have confined the foregoing remarks to the Despatch as it bears on education, because that is the chief subject, and out of that the whole discussion arose. It is intended to try first a special class-cess for roads, because roads are more directly appreciated by landowners and others connected with the land. But it has transpired, that although the cess is to be levied at first, there is none now, because the zemindars have found out that if they give up the point as to roads, they will next be taxed for education, for sanitary improvements, and, in fine, for any project which the swiftly varying mind of the Government of India may come to devise. Had they been let alone, all these things would have come on gradually, and as they are will be driven back. The zemindars themselves have told us that the large contributions now readily made for education will, when this tax is imposed, be made no more.

It was only last year that the Government of India proposed to make irrigation canals for the landowners, and to tax them at a possible rate of seven per cent on the capital outlay, especially if they were so ill advised as not to use the water, on the ground apparently that if they did not use it, they ought to use it, and to pay for it whether they used it or not. In commenting upon this singular proposition, the Secretary of State made the following observations in a Despatch, dated 11th January last:—"To make cultivators pay for water for which they had no use, or, at any rate, were not disposed to use, possibly from imperfect appreciation of the value of irrigation," and thereby guarantee the Government from loss, "there would be no objection if the guarantee were given voluntarily. But here the guarantee is to be extorted compulsorily, the inhabitants of a district are not to be asked beforehand whether they desire irrigation or not. The Government alone is to judge whether irrigation is desirable. There is little analogy between a plan like this and that under which county cesses are levied in England and Ireland, for no such compulsion is imposed, besides being themselves cess payers, represents theoretically, if not really, the great body of cess payers, who are assumed consequently to have given their assent by proxy: * * * * To force irrigation on the people would not be unlikely to make that unpopular which could otherwise scarcely fail to be regarded as a blessing.

If in the foregoing passage, "education" were substituted for "irrigation," it would become exactly applicable to the present question. And I should have been less disposed to dissent as I now do, if the judicious sentiments of the Secretary of State in Council in January last had been imported, in this month of May, into the Despatch now before me.

A YOUNG gentleman serving in a certain Fusilier battalion now stationed before Paris—an *Einjaehrig Freiwilliger* who was probably a student before the war broke out—has of late found himself unfairly treated. All his companions have been receiving kindly letters from their wives or sweethearts at home; while he has nothing to relieve the tedium of his outpost duty beyond an occasional whiff of tobacco. This ingenuous youth has accordingly addressed to a German paper an advertisement calling upon some German young lady to take pity upon him, and send him one of those friendly epistles which yield so much comfort to his neighbours. He prefers this claim on the broadest possible grounds. She will confer an obligation, not on himself only, but on "our united German Fatherland. Further he would like her to send him a photograph of herself—although he obviously forge's that, as his prayer is likely to be granted by a goodly number of patriotic young ladies he may become the owner of an unjustly large number of portraits. Should any tender Fraolein respond to his request, he promises to send her his own portrait from Paris itself—where, as is well known, exceedingly good photographers abound. He is hardly twenty years of age, he says, and "of not altogether ugly appearance." This young *Freiwilliger* is clearly so well satisfied with himself that he ought not to long for letters of sympathy. Besides, a correspondence flirtation entered into for the remainder of the siege of Paris may possibly be of such short duration that no prudent and practical young lady would care to engage in it. The *Einjaehriger* should keep to his regulation cigars as his present solace; fulfil his term of service; pass his examination and become an officer in the *Landwehr*; and then in the quiet of a small garrison town begin a flirtation under the eyes of some young lady's parents, who will probably see it carried out to its natural and happy termination.—*Daily News*, Jan. 10.

A COMMISSION ON CINCHONA.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DATED 2ND FEBRUARY 1871.

EVER since the introduction of the cultivation of the cinchona plant in this country, the Government of India has watched with the deepest interest the progress of the experiment, feeling convinced that its success would be fraught with the most beneficial results to the whole population of India. The advantages to be derived from the successful cultivation of cinchona cannot be over-estimated, as the object is to secure to the country at large the greatest medical boon that could be afforded to it,—that is, to place within the reach of the masses of the people, at the lowest possible rates, the only effective specific that science has yet discovered for the commonest of Indian diseases.

2. That the cinchona plant, C. succirubra, at any rate, can be grown to any extent in British Sikhim has now been indisputably established by the results that have already been achieved at the Government plantations. And the Governor General in Council fully believes that at little present cost, and with a certainty of considerable future revenue, forests of cinchona may be reared in Sikhim which, by furnishing large quantities of quinine, may hereafter prove a blessing not only to India, but to the civilized world.

3. Already the Government plantations in Sikhim yield a considerable supply of excellent bark, and year by year a rapid increase in this supply may be looked for; the Governor General in Council, therefore, thinks that the time has come for a preliminary decision as to how this supply can best be utilized. This view of the case is confirmed by a very interesting report submitted by Mr. Clarke in regard to the experimental manufacture of amorphous quinine at Darjeeling. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the best mode of settling the many doubtful points connected with this important question is the appointment of a Commission to enquire into and report on the whole subject; and in communication with His Excellency the Governor of Madras and His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, he is pleased to nominate the gentlemen named in the margin [Dr. Campbell Brown, president, Mr. Clarke, Dr. Simpson, Mr. Broughton, members] to form the proposed commission.

4. His Excellency in Council is well aware that any conclusions that may now be arrived at will doubtless need considerable modifications, when a larger experience affords better data than at present exist. He is at the same time of opinion that it is essential to adopt without delay some regular system, the best that can be devised in the existing state of our knowledge, for dealing with the yearly increasing produce of the cinchona plantations.

5. The Commission will have to consider, among other matters, whether on general as well as economical grounds, it would be best—

(1) To send home the whole of the bark which bears a marketable value; or

(2) To extract by a single process all soluble matter from the bark, and send home the gross proceeds of the first precipitation; or

(3) To proceed further with the manufacture in India; and, if so, how much further; whether (*a*) only so far as is necessary to separate the several alkaloids from the resin, coloring matter, and other foreign elements which the first precipitate will contain; or (*b*) as far as the manufacture of the pure sulphate of quinine?

6. Should the Commission recommend the second or third alternative, they will have to consider what process will, under all the circumstances of the case, be most likely to prove appropriate.

7. A certain percentage of the total yearly yield of bark will, owing to its extreme poverty in alkaloids, always be unfit for the home market; and it will be for the Commission to decide how this bark may be most profitably dealt with here.

8. It is also believed that a valuable febrifuge can be readily extracted from the leaf of *some* species of the cinchona; and this point also, as well as many other kindred questions which will suggest themselves as the enquiry proceeds, will appropriately form subjects for the consideration of the Commission, whose sittings should be in the first instance in Calcutta, but who may later, if it be considered desirable, be deputed to visit the plantations themselves.

9. The Commission will carry on their enquiries under the orders of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and will submit their final report to that authority.

Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

LONDON, 6th January.

ARE you tired of theatricals? I think not, for as we do nothing else (except eat and drink) our thoughts turn to the play, I have really nothing else to tell you about. The theatres are all doing a roaring trade; even the dullest burlesque draws—and it is a very near thing between "genteel" comedy and silk tights, the latter, I think, with a little the best of it. They are tighter than ever this Christmas, and a speech which Mrs. Mellon—as the dashing "Young Lochinvar," who you may remember "came out of the west" some six or seven hundred years ago—delivered last night at the Adelphi was really not without its point.

"And, if your tights allow you, bow,"

said she to some very nice lords-in-waiting, or something of that sort, who were about to do honour to the potentate of the period. They *did* bow, but it was rather alarming. The Adelphi has got a strong burlesque caste this time, and Mr. Webster must have gone to some expense to secure it. There is Mdlle. Debreux, whose scarlet continuations when she played Mephisto in "Little Faust" I remember mentioning to your honour in these pages; Miss Bella Moore, the black-eyed daughter of the Christy "Bones;" Miss Dubois (a name not familiar to me, though I think I have seen her peculiarly neat ankles before); and last, though certainly not least (especially in her own estimation), Miss Elise Holt, a fascinating, snub-nosed, plump-as-a-partridge little thing, who dances herself into your affections, sings a cheeky song, makes a cheeky speech, and has an eye for everybody in the private boxes and stalls—a little woman who, by dint of sheer impudence, has won her front rank footing in burlesque, and has lately returned from a successful tour in the States, and has gained an action which she brought against Mrs. Swanborough, the lessee of the Strand, for breach of engagement, and so of course is more cheery than ever. She dances very neatly, and is much sought after in private life. The name of the piece in which all this talent and beauty is figuring is "The Seven Bough," a drama of a rather doubtful period, seeing that in it we meet our old friend Lord Lovel "combing his milk-white steed," Young Lochinvar aforesaid, Phillip the Falconer, the Lady Nancy Bell, and Joe Miller—a staggering combination. It is amusing as burlesques go, rather broad here and there; but the audience did not appear to mind it. The approaching royal marriage is brought in, as indeed it is everywhere, with the addition of a "tag" which seemed to tickle the house very much. Young Lochinvar in the last scene somehow gets transformed into a fair-looking young man in Campbell plaid, who leads on Lady Nancy attired as a bride and followed by a nurse bearing gigantic twins in her arms—the comic character immediately inquiring "if *all* the Campbells are coming!" The gallery shout and the ladies in the stalls laugh behind their fans. Poor Princess Louise! we all love and admire her, but we are a free-speaking people and must have a word to say when we consider our Royalties. There is not a pantomime in which there is not a large box brought in, out of which step a tiny couple, representing the bride-elect and her chosen one, who kiss each other and retire escorted with great ceremony by Clown and Pantaloon—all very harmless fun, though I think the Adelphi might have omitted the two twins. "Alladin the Second," at the Gaiety, sparkles with pretty music, scenery and dresses, the latter very tasteful and brilliant; Alfred Thompson having a speciality for dressing his pieces handsomely. I do not think it is quite as full of fun as the fine Alladin at the Strand, where Marie Wilton played "the wonderful scamp," but it is quainter, and then Hervé music is really charming. By the way I met poor Hervé at dinner one New Year's day—no longer the sparkling joyous man who played King Chilperic so well, and looked so gallant a hero in his white satin and gold, but a man with an almost constant gloom on him, relieved only occasionally by a flash of merriment. I had never met him before, but people who knew him well told me he never was near so changed. The cause of all this was not a strange one to doubtless many of his nation. His two daughters, both but recently married, had both lost their husbands—one killed at Gravelotte, the other at Sedan—and his only son was with the Army of the Loire. The war had come home tangibly to him, poor fellow; but yet he had to write crisp sparkling music for "Alladin the Second," and he sang us one of his own *chansons* about love, but it was rather with an effort, though he tried to laugh it off. The lady of the house was a German, and there were one or two of her countrymen present, and being New Year's day there was a good deal of the clinking of the wineglass and toasting of each other in the hearty German fashion; and though every one was careful not to say anything that might wound the poor Frenchman, after he had sung his song he quietly took leave. Then the German patriotism broke out, and really there was a bumptiousness about some of the sayings which, though all laughed and applauded, were not quite the thing. It was a bit of a bad impression. I am afraid the war will not improve the German character. But to the theatres. I cannot say much for the other burlesques and Christmas pieces I have seen. "Little Gil Blas" at the Princess's is dull; "Cœur de Lion" at the Strand insufferable. What "The White Cat" at the Globe is like, I can't say, but the accounts are not promising. Miss Alleyne is not in the cart, and seems to have retired temporarily into private life after the fiasco she made in "Ecarté," and Lord Newry has emerged into a public one and been elected, or is going to be elected, an Irish M. P. I trust no elector has heard about the Globe theatre and the comedy of fashionable life. The Music Halls share in the theatrical successes also; the eternal "Marseillaise," "Watch on the Rhine," and "Rule Britannia" are sung night after night amidst the usual noisy demonstrations of yelling and cheering. France is of course always represented by a young lady in more or less clean white muslin, to whom Britannia—a gentleman in nautical costume and with very black whiskers—pays most obsequious homage, evincing, on the other hand, a desire to assault Germany just in the place where, according to Hudibras, "the seat of honour lies," with the end of his flag-staff—a hostile demonstration which provokes thunders of applause from the audience. I trust Count Bismarck will not hear of it.

And then, in the day-time, we go a-skating. Such troops of pretty girls troop down daily to the Crystal Palace, in such very neat boots—those that skate having their instruments knowingly slung on their shoulders—such numbers of rather solemn-looking young men, with *their* skates in flannel bags, or one or two, who are tip-toppers I presume, with mahogany boxes, looking rather like cases of duelling pistols, which they carry with an air. The north basin at the palace has been reserved for a body called the C. P. Skating Club, and there I went the other day, following a rather gentish young man bearing his box, hoping to see something extraordinary. I may say of myself what was said of Mr. Snodgrass—I know something less about skates than a Hindoo, but I am always anxious to learn. However, I did not learn much from my friend with the box, nor much more from two of his friends who brought their skates in bags of scarlet flannel tied round with little ribbons, but I admired, and at the same time envied, some of the ladies who skated with a finish and an ease I have rarely seen equalled. Such numbers of them too (I think on the Club basin they were in the majority), and most of them quite up to their work, though here and there were some very unswanlike movements on the part of ladies just a little too old to allow of a becoming fall. Young girls may come down gracefully, and several did, but to the seniors it is not always given. Then the lot of help that some young women required, and got, was surprising, and I think there must be worse situations than assisting over the ice a pretty girl who clings to you every now and then with a little feminine exclamation, and almost tumbles into your arms sometimes in what old Herrick calls "a sweet disorder." Paterfamilias too puts on his skates and joins his youngsters, while the mother bird regards her lord and family with a mixture of gratification and alarm, injunctions to "papa" to be careful being borne to him on the wind. I saw no skating certainly better than that of the ladies, and two or three Frenchwomen were quite at the top of the tree. Refreshment tents on the ice were agreeable resting-places also, and many a fair face flushed perhaps a trifle rosier after a nip of curoçon or gum Charlieuse, than of course only after much pressing. And then, when the shades of night steal o'er us (and after a modest banquet in the palace,) we return again to the ice, where Bengal lights blaze in all their brilliancy and numberless torches cast a rather murky light around. Blanche and Laura want more support than ever now, and arms get round waists and remain there, probably quite unconsciously, after they are on *terra firma*. It is altogether a pretty sight, and I spent an enjoyable day,—a trifle cold perhaps, but we can't have everything,—and I was sorry when the last Bengal light burnt itself out and the torches yielded to the moon who came out with her cold pale light to look down upon us jolly a lot of human beings, though the thermometer stood at 27, as ever she shone upon.

There has been a rebellion in Ireland. Start not—the Fenians have not broken out again, nor the Prendies or boys of Derry slaughtered their Roman Catholic brethren. It is higher circles that the taint of disloyalty has appeared. Punchestown is in arms against the lawful authority of the Committee of the Grand National Hunt, and refuses to abide by its laws, claiming an *imperium in imperio* that is absurd on the face of it. Lord St. Lawrence is the mouthpiece and prime instigator of the movement, and his Lordship's letter is about as crude, ill written, and partly unintelligible a document as ever issued from a noble or gentleman's pen. He protests against what he calls "the interference" of the Committee with Irish racecourses, and, as far as I can make out his meaning, claims for Punchestown an exemption from all rules save what he and his friends choose to make. The absurdity of this need scarcely be pointed out. Punchestown is a delightful gathering, and I have often in these pages and elsewhere sung its praises, but some of its rules and conditions, though framed, I admit, with every good intention, and particularly with regard to the interests of the farmer and tenant class, have been long felt to be cumbersome and rather absurd. There must be one code of rules there as there is here, and of course it is desirable that the rules of the two societies, the English and the Irish Grand National, should assimilate and in fact be identical. Lord St. Lawrence's argument, if so it can be called, is that Punchestown is a peculiar meeting, and is "the vested property of hunting countries that are represented by their masters," and he wishes moreover to sever it from "the steeplechase community." I don't quite understand him or "the numerous interests" he says he represents, but one point is clear, and that is he wishes Punchestown, in his own hands, have its peculiar rules (hoat races for one), and refuse to be bound by any other code than what he and the M. F. H., who hold the office of stewards, agree to. I wonder the absurdity of a divided authority does not strike him, and the thought of the numerous complications, disqualifications, and cases of all kinds that would arise out of it, deter him from the course he has taken. But his Lordship has always been famous for obstinacy, and has equally long been such an autocrat on the plains of Kildare that he cannot brook interference, and will not see that the position he has taken up is ridiculous, and one which, if carried out, will go far to utterly ruin the meeting he has hitherto done so much for. The National Hunt Committee properly wish to adopt, and in fact have adopted, the English rule which says "that any horse running at a meeting where the National Rules are not in force will be prohibited from running at a meeting where they are in force," and this it is that has roused Lord St. Lawrence. He must give way though, that is, if he wishes Punchestown to be what it has been. If he persists, all horses running there will be prohibited from running anywhere else. Surely with this fact staring him in the face he will not persevere. Even his friend, Lord Drogheda, does not back him up, and except for a few M. F. H. he stands alone.

Lincolnshire and the hunting world generally have lost a good man in Lord Henry Bentinck, the master of the Burton for many years before Lord Doneraile took them, who in his turn was succeeded by Mr. Chaplin. He was a most bold and plucky horseman, and an equally plucky buyer when he had a fancy. I remember somewhere last year his bidding £500 at once for a horse that he had determined on, and of course he got him. An indefatigable deerstalker, and I believe very hard to beat at the whist table. The last time I was at the Portland he was hard at it and had Lord Lytton for his partner. He was somewhat sarcastic and cynical in his manner, and a very difficult man to please as a partner, he was liked by those who knew him well, and as a keen sportsman he had few equals. The death of Bob Hounywood too, the well-known Essex man, leaves a void. He did a bit of every thing in the sporting line, though his glory was salmon fishing, and he went latterly every year to Norway with the Duke of Roxburgh who rents the best fishing in that country.

Count de Lagrange's yearlings were not sold last Monday at Albert Gate, and from what I hear I don't think they will be. He has got the Germans at Dangeau, and I fancy those gentlemen won't let them come over. They may "make a fancy, especially if the commandant is of a sporting turn, to walk off with them when they take leave. I hope they won't eat them. Do you see *Baily's Magazine* in your part of the world? Now the *Sporting Magazine* has died the death, Baily's takes the lead, as indeed it has for some time. There is a charming tale by Whyte Melville's in the January number. "The Place where the Old Horse died," and in "Aur Van" some capital hunting. Whyte Melville has written a new novel by the way—Contraband—not at all worthy of his pen, and Mr. W. G. Craven has essayed his hands at one—"The Margravine," a turf story. Now of all dreary things turf novels are, I think, the dreariest, and certainly this is no exception. It is the old story of racing robbery and fraud dished up in the old style, and though the author has had plenty of experience, he is able to tell us nothing new. His men, and women too, except the heroine—who is A 1 in wickedness (being a sort of Lady Audley with a strong dash of Mrs. Polipher thrown in), are utterly inane and talk the dreariest talk. As I am concluding my letter the thaw has decidedly set in, though it may freeze again to-night, against which calamity fox-hunters' prayers will ascend I am sure. What a scent there ought to be after this, particularly if a little rain falls. ASMODEUS.

—Pioneer.

NOTICES.

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by MESSRS. R. FELL & SON, at Sholapore, on THURSDAY, the 9th February 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Mortgagees, the following properties:—

LOT 1.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage and buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of a public road at Sholapoor, in the Deccan, known as Brigadier Lawrence's Bungalow, registered under No. 31, and bounded on the north by garden ground belonging to the late W. Shewsunker Ramaswamy Moodliar, on the south by the compound of the Collector's Kutcherry or Offices, and on the east and west by public roads.

LOT 2.

All that piece or parcel of cultivated ground, situate in the immediate vicinity of Sholapore, aforesaid, known by the name of Jeobhoj, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres and twelve goontas and three-quarters of a goonta, be the same a little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Sholapore under No. 18, and bounded on the east and north by the boundary line of the village of Keggaum, on the west by the road, and on the south by Lot 3.

LOT 3.

All that piece or parcel of ground adjoining Lot 2, known also, by the name of Jeobhoj, containing twenty-seven acres and seven goontas and three-quarters of a goonta, be the same a little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Sholapore under No. 19, and bounded on the east by the farm of Janoo Nathar, on the south by the farm registered under No. 28, on the east by the boundary line of the village of Keggaum, on the west by the farm known by the name of Thulgaum Farm.

Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Office of the Auctioneers, East Street, Poona, and at the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Bombay.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, Meadow Street, Bombay,
1, East Street, Poona,

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
8 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customer's Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 6 months notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 12 " " 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, about FIFTY TONS of First-class HOOP IRON, 1¼in. wide, No. 18s gauge, for binding Cotton Bales.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

6, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8½ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.
One do do 10-Horse power, &c.
One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—HORSES and CARRIAGES.—Terms per day: Charge, Horse Rs. 1. Commission charged on Carriages 5 per cent. No rent charged for standing. Job Horses and Carriages TO LET for any period.

BIERS & Co., Girgaum.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION, at the ROOMS of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, COMMISSION AGENT, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

A few new and second-hand Malvern Dog Carts, Landau Sociable, Buggy Waggonettes, Brougham, Polankin Office Shigrams and other Carriages.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 18th December 1870.

INSURANCES.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
Established 1840.
Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap XCII.
Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Hindoo lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £2,000,000 sterling.
Funds in hand exceed £1,500,000.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums 1869 .....£228,314 7s. 3d.
" 1868 ..... 248,180 14s. 8d.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detailed Bungalow and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums 1869 .....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1868 .....£213,490 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowin, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
William Forces, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.
William Hickman, Esq.
R. W. Kelley, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
John T. Paran, Esq.
Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool, J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other Offices. Policies will be issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c. regarding Fire and Life Insurance, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital ..... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,87,750,

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Morriss, Esq. W. F. Hunter, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. C. Peile, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Bivington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... ... ... £8,650,615- 8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period £1,803,344-18- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... ... £843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 20 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium actually paid for Insurance on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be ... ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Societies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy